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SEPTEMBER, 1917

No. 3

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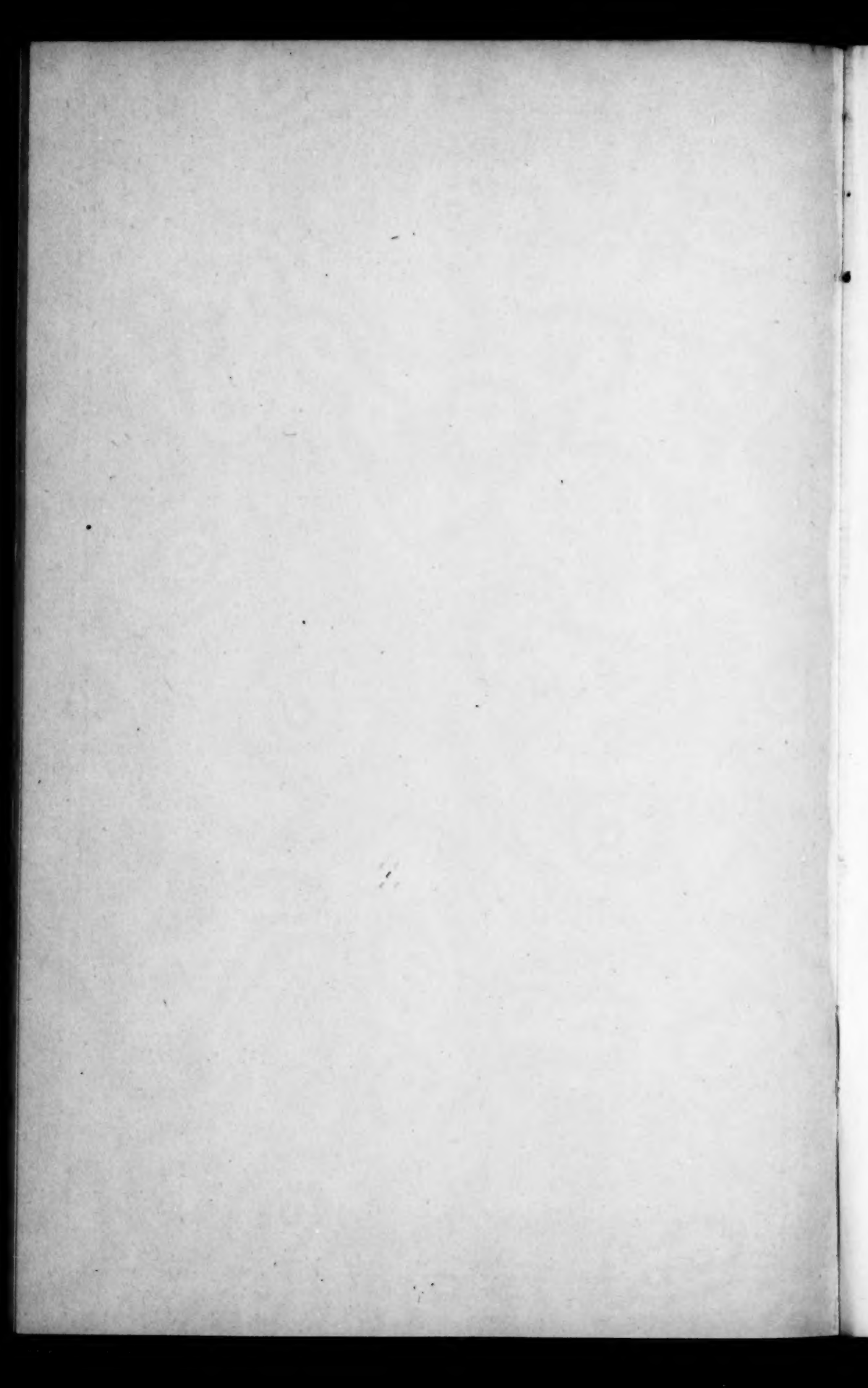


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HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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MEN OF MARYLAND SPECIALLY HONORED BY THE STATE OR THE UNITED STATES.*

ARCHER, JAMES J., -1864.

Captain of Infantry, Feb. 23, 1847; voltigeurs, April 9, 1847; brevet Major, Sept. 13, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, Mexico; honorably mustered out, Aug. 31, 1848; captain 9th infantry, March 3, 1855; resigned May 14, 1861; brigadier-general C. S. A. 1861; died Oct. 24, 1864.

"The thanks of the Legislature for gallant conduct in our recent brilliant and successful struggle with Mexico." [Res. 18, Acts of 1849.]

ARCHER, ROBERT HARRIS, -1878.

Second lieutenant of infantry, March 4, 1847; voltigeurs, April 9, 1847; honorably mustered out, Aug. 31, 1848; Lieutenant-Colonel 55th Va. inf. C. S. A. 1861-1865; died March 10, 1878.

"The thanks of the General Assembly of Maryland for intrepid and gallant conduct in all the battles of the Valley of Mexico." [Res. 79, Acts of 1849.]

* Compiled by Col. Charles Chaille-Long, and largely supplemented by the Editor.

BOWIE, ODEN, 1826-1894.

Born, Prince George's co. Md., Nov. 10, 1826; second lieutenant in Maryland and D. C. battalion of infantry; commissioned captain of voltigeurs; member House of Delegates, 1849; Governor of Maryland, 1869-1872; died, December 4, 1894.

"The thanks of his native State for distinguished gallantry displayed during the three days' siege of Monterey." [Res. 43, Acts of 1847.]

BOWIE, ROBERT, 1749-1818.

Born in Prince George's county in 1749; Captain 2d battalion of Maryland flying artillery, 1776; wounded at battle of White Plains; Member of Legislature, 1785-6, 1788-90 and 1801-03; Governor of Maryland, 1803-1806; and again in 1811-13; died, January 8, 1818.

The Legislature of 1906, by Chapter 504 of the Acts of that session, appropriated six hundred dollars for a portrait of Governor Bowie, to be placed in the State House.

BUCHANAN, FRANKLIN, c. 1800-1874.

Born Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17, 1800; appointed Midshipman, U. S. N., Jan. 28, 1815; Lieut. Jan. 13, 1825; master-commandant, Sept. 8, 1841; first Superintendent of the Naval Academy, 1845-7; Captain, Sept. 14, 1855; resigned April 19, 1861, but finding that Maryland did not secede, he petitioned to be re-instated; was refused; entered the Confederate service and superintended the fitting out of the "Merrimack," which he commanded in the attack on the U. S. fleet in Hampton Roads, and was so severely wounded as to be obliged to relinquish his command; he was in command when Gen. Wool occupied Norfolk, and blew up his ship to save her from capture; made a rear-admiral; commanded the iron-clad "Tennessee" in Mobile Bay, Aug., 1864, where he was defeated by Admiral Farragut, and taken prisoner; President Maryland Agricultural College; died, Talbot county, May 11, 1874.

"Whereas responsive to an order of the Senate, of the seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty, calling for copies

of letters on the file in the Navy Department, at Washington, relative to the gallant and meritorious conduct of Commander Franklin Buchanan, and Surgeon Ninian Pinckney, of the United States Navy, in the late Mexican war."

"*And whereas* the General Assembly of Maryland are satisfied, from these testimonials, and other high sources of information, of the gallant and meritorious conduct of those officers in their official position—Therefore,

"*Resolved* unanimously by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the State of Maryland entertains a just appreciation of the gallant and meritorious conduct of the above named officers, in the late Mexican war, and that the thanks of the State of Maryland be and they are hereby tendered to them for said conduct.

"*Resolved* that the Governor be respectfully requested to forward copies of these resolutions to each of the above named officers." [Res. 95, Acts of 1849.]

BUCHANAN, ROBERT CHRISTIE, -1878.

Cadet, U. S. Military Academy, July 1, 1826; brevet lieutenant and second lieutenant, July, 1830; Major, Feb. 3, 1855; Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 9, 1861; Brigadier-General of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862; retired Dec. 31, 1870. Brevet Major May 9, 1846 for gallant and distinguished services in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Texas; Lieutenant-Colonel Sept. 8, 1847 for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Molino del Rey, Mexico; Colonel, June 27, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines Mill, Va.; Brigadier-General March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the Battle of Malvern Hill, and Major-General for gallant and distinguished services at the battle of Manassas and Fredericksburg, Va.; died Nov. 29, 1878.

"The thanks of the Legislature are due to Lieut. Robert C. Buchanan, a native of this State, for his services in the Black Hawk and Florida wars." [Res. 21, Acts of 1853.]

BUSH, WILLIAM S., -1812.

Second Lieutenant, U. S. M. C., 3 July, 1809; First Lieutenant, 4 March, 1811; killed in action, 19 August, 1812.

" *Whereas*, It is not only a generous and noble, but also a wise policy in us, as a free and republican government, to distinguish with our highest approbation, expressed in the most pointed and emphatic manner, such of our citizens as evince by their actions a particular devotion to the common weal, so that all may be stimulated to virtuous actions, conscious that if it is deserved they will experience the gratitude of their country; and thus an holy emulation will be excited amongst us, in performing such deeds both in war and in peace, as will tend to preserve the liberties we now enjoy, and perpetuate the blessings derived from our independence; and whereas, also, if any of our citizens fall in battle, fighting in the cause of his country, leaving behind a name endeared to us by the recollection of his virtues, his bravery, and his devotion to the liberties of the republic, it behooves us in the spirit of the same policy, to shew, in the most public and pointed manner, our respect for that citizen, our regret for his loss and our gratitude for his services; and whereas, William S. Bush, late a citizen of this state, and a Lieutenant in the marine corps of the United States, in the late action between *The Constitution*, one of our frigates, and *The Guerriere*, an enemy, and English frigate, fell fighting in the most gallant and heroic manner, the battles of his country, and in her cause,

" *Therefore, Resolved*, That to shew the respect to his memory which we feel, and which it deserves; and to evince the high regard which this Legislature entertains for bravery and patriotism, such as he displayed; its gratitude for his services and regret for his loss, the governor and council of this state be, and they are hereby directed, to purchase an appropriate *golden medal*, which they shall present, in the name of this state to the nearest surviving male relation of the said Lieutenant William S. Bush.

" *Resolved also*, That the Treasurer of the Western shore pay out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars to the order of the Governor and Council, so that the object of these resolutions may be carried into effect." [Resolution No. 8, Nov. Sess., 1812.]

" . . . and the President is also requested to present a silver medal, with like emblems and devices, to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant Bush, and one to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant Funk, in testimony of the gallantry and merit

of those deceased officers, in whom their country has sustained a loss much to be regretted." [Resolution of Congress, Approved January 29, 1813.]

This medal was similar to the Hull medal, Loubat, No. 25, pl. XXVI.

CARROLL, CHARLES OF CARROLLTON, 1737-1832.

"The General Assembly of Maryland, apprized of the death of the venerated Charles Carroll of Carrollton, would at the close of a career of such distinguished patriotism and private worth, solemnly record their sentiment of his impressive merits, and offer every tribute of reverence for those excellencies which have proved themselves to Maryland, in permanent benefits; strengthened the Councils of the Fathers of our Freedom, and mingled in the lustre of our revolutionary renown: Be it therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That we cherish for the memory of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the deepest respect; indulging with pride the reflection that Maryland, to whose dignity and advantage were devoted his zealous and accomplished mind, and the energy and weight of his pure character, was the land of his birth and the home of his long and interesting life.

Resolved, That the resolute patriotism of Charles Carroll, when at the hazard of his brilliant private interests he dedicated himself to the cause of American Independence, consecrates his life among the memorials of civil heroism, to adorn and enforce the history of human liberty;—that this patriotic sacrifice, and the continued and cogent efforts of his mind, and all his earnest labours in advancing the consummation of our Independence, in awakening the people of Maryland to the sense of their rights, and their power, and in sustaining their ardour in their vindication through the crisis of our revolution, command our admiration and our gratitude.

Resolved, That permanently to indicate to posterity a noble model of public spirit, and to keep alive to future ages of the Republic, the image of a useful life and a glorious example; the Governor be and he is hereby requested to procure to be painted a full length likeness of the departed Charles Carroll of Carrollton, to be placed in the Senate Chamber; the scene of his legislative labours; the theatre of that body, whose peculiar

Constitution he framed, and the site of the sublime surrender of military authority, by the Father of our Country, with whose honours the deserts of Carroll are entwined.

"Resolved, That in testimony of the respect we have expressed for the deceased; the members of the Assembly wear badges of mourning for the remainder of this session; and that the Council and Senate Chambers, and Hall of the House of Delegates, be hung with mourning for the same period.

"Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to transmit to the family of the deceased, copies of these resolutions." [Resolution No. 90, Acts of 1832.]

CHAILLÉ-LONG, CHARLES.

Charles Chaillé-Long, soldier, lawyer, explorer, diplomat and author, born, Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland, July 2, 1842, son of Littleton Long of Chaillé and Anne Mitchell Costen, educated, Washington Academy, Maryland, 1860, Columbia law school, New York, LL. B., 1880, State guards 1861. 1st E. S. Maryland infantry regiment, U. S. V., October 2, 1862, served in all non-commissioned grades, promoted from first sergeant to captain of company G, 11th Maryland veteran infantry, U. S. V., 1864, participated in the campaigns of the two regiments, with 12th corps at Gettysburg, and Harper's Ferry, with General Ord in the defence of Washington, with General Schoepf, at Fort Delaware. Mustered out of service with regiment conclusion of war, June 15, 1865.

Lieutenant-colonel Egyptian army, December, 1869; Chief of Staff of General in Chief, Egyptian army; Professor of French military school Abbassieh; reconnoissance and construction of works at Tel-el-Kebir for defence of Cairo, 1870; Chief of Staff 1st division infantry at Alexandria, 1871-72; Chief of the 1st, 2d, and 3d sections of the General Staff, Cairo, 1873.

Chief of Staff to General Charles G. Gordon, Governor-General of the Equatorial Provinces of Egypt, 1874-77; Mission to M'esa, King of Uganda, April, 1874; executed treaty annexing Uganda to Egypt, July 19, 1874; navigated unknown Nile, discovered Lake Ibrahim, thus completing Speke's discovery and

solving finally the problem of the Nile sources; wounded, fight M'ruli, August 17, 1874; cited in general orders to army, November 16, 1874 ("brilliant fait d'armes and success of mission"), promoted colonel and bey in regular army and decorated cross commander of *Medjidieh*. Campaigns, frontiers of Egypt extended south to the equator; conquest and occupation of the Niam-Niam country west; expedition and occupation of the Juba and Kismayu in the Indian Ocean east. Retired on account of disease contracted in service; returned to United States, August 31, 1877. Inscribed Columbia law school, 1878, graduated LL. B., class '80, admitted to practice courts of New York. United States Consul General and Secretary of Legation to Corea, 1887-89; explored Quelpaert island, 1888.

Author, "Central Africa Naked Truths of Naked People," London and New York, 1876; *L'Afrique Centrale*, Paris, 1877; "The Three Prophets," New York, 1884; *Les Sources du Nil*, Rouen, 1891; *L'Egypte et ses Provinces Perdues*, Paris, 1892; *La Corée ou Chösen La Terre du Calme Matinal*, Paris, 1894; *Les Combatants Français de la Guerre Américaine*, 1778-83, French and English text with index Senate Document 77, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1905; "My Life in Two Continents," London, 1912.

Distinctions: Cross of Chevalier of the *Légion d'Honneur*, "exceptional services to France"; Commandeur Cross *Medjidieh* and Cross *Osmanieh*, "exceptional services to Egypt"; letters of thanks from the State Department in 1882 and in 1888, "exceptional services to the United States in Egypt and in Corea"; Honorary member, *Sociétés de Géographie du Caire*; *Normande de Géographie de Rouen*, *de l'Institut Egyptien*; corresponding member, *Sociétés de Géographie de Paris*, Bordeaux, *Africana d'Italia*, New York, Maryland Historical Society, etc. February 15, 1910, awarded gold medal, American Geographical Society of New York for the final solution of the Nile Source problem. Died, March 24, 1917.

The General Assembly of Maryland, January Session, 1904 (Laws of Maryland, 1904, chap. 3, page 1270), passed unanimously the following resolution:

"Resolved, By the General Assembly of Maryland that the thanks of the Assembly are hereby tendered to Colonel Charles Chaillé-Long, native of Maryland, for his services to science,—the prominent part taken in the final solution of the problem of the Nile sources; for his gallant conduct when attacked by savage tribes in Africa and particularly in the affair "M'ruli," in which he was wounded; all of which achievements were recognized by promotion, decoration and a general order by the Egyptian Government published to the army. Also for his courage, devotion and abnegation in accepting the unremunerative charge of the United States Consulate in Alexandria, Egypt, in 1882, when abandoned by its titular agents in a moment of peril; for his splendid services rendered in the interest of humanity when Alexandria was bombarded and burned and when hundreds were saved from massacre, including the Khedive's family and court, and when the consulate archives and city of Alexandria were saved from entire destruction. Be it further,

"Resolved, That in testimony of his distinguished services in Africa and at Alexandria, the Governor is hereby authorized and required to have made a gold medal of the size of one silver half-dollar with appropriate device and motto, also a copy of these resolutions properly inscribed, and cause the same to be presented to Colonel Charles Chaillé-Long in testimony of the high sense of his services entertained by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland."

CHASE, SAMUEL, 1741-1811.

Born in Somerset county, April 17, 1741; studied law and practiced in Annapolis; member of the General Assembly, 1764-1784; sat in the Continental Congress, 1774, and was re-elected in 1776; sent on a special mission to Canada in 1774, to induce the Canadians to join in the revolution against Great Britain; signer of the Declaration of Independence; went to England in 1783 as agent for the state of Maryland, to recover the stock in the Bank of England which the state had purchased when a British colony; removed to Baltimore in 1786; judge of Baltimore criminal court in 1788; appointed Judge of the General Court in 1791 and in 1796 appointed by Washington an associate Justice of the Supreme Court; impeached in 1804 on charges of malfeasance in office five years previous, tried by

the Senate in 1805, and acquitted of all charges March 5, 1805; resumed his seat upon the bench, and retained it until his death in Washington, D. C., June 19, 1811.

"The General Assembly of Maryland, deeply impressed with a sense of gratitude for the distinguished patriotism, the private virtues, and the personal sacrifices of those illustrious statesmen, who, by their meritorious services, have eminently contributed to secure to us the proud inheritance of freedom, by affixing their names to that immortal charter of human liberty, the Declaration of Independance; and, animated by a further view to indicate to posterity, in a manner the most striking and permanent, noble models of patriotic devotion to our common country, by perpetuating the memory of men who have largely contributed to awaken the people of this State to a just estimate of their inherent privileges, and to sustain their ardor in the successful vindication of the rights of man, have already placed in the Senate Chamber a full length likeness of one of the revolutionary sons of Maryland, and deeming it right and proper, that those who in life were zealously associated in the great cause of human liberty should be equally proposed to the imitation of posterity; Be it Therefore,

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to procure to be painted, by a native artist of this State, a full length likeness of Samuel Chase, William Paca, and Thomas Stone, and place them in such part of the State House, as in the opinion of his Excellency, may be best calculated to promote the object of this resolution; Provided, that the cost of neither one shall exceed three hundred dollars." [Resolution, No. 89, Acts of 1834.]

CLAXTON, THOMAS, JR., -1813.

Appointed Midshipman, 17 December, 1810; killed in action, 10 September, 1813.

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to present a silver medal, with like emblems and devices [i. e. the Perry Medal, Loubat, xxxii] to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant John Brooks, of the marines, and a sword to the nearest male relatives of Midshipmen Henry Lamb and Thomas Claxton, Jr., and to communicate to them the deep regret which Congress feel for the loss of those gallant men,

whose names ought to live in the recollection and affection of a grateful country, and whose conduct ought to be regarded as an example to future generations." [Approved Jan. 6, 1814.]

CONTEE, JOHN.

Appointed 2nd Lieut. Marine Corps, 17 April, 1812; 1st Lieut. 24 July, 1812; resigned, 15 Sept., 1813.

"*Resolved unanimously*, That the General Assembly of Maryland entertain a high sense of the gallantry of John Contee, a native of this state, formerly a Lieutenant in the Marine Corps of the United States, and who participated in two brilliant and well fought actions during the late war, both of which terminated in glorious victory, viz: the action between the *Constitution* and *Guerriere*, and the action between the *Constitution* and *Java*.

"*Resolved unanimously*, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and required to procure and present to John Contee, Esq., a sword, in testimony of the high sense of approbation the Legislature entertains of his gallant conduct in the late war, and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw upon the Treasurer of the Western Shore for such sum as he may deem necessary to carry into effect this resolution." [Resolution 10, Acts of 1829.]

CONTEE, JOHN.

Midshipman, 27 Oct., 1832; Lieutenant, 14 Feb., 1843; resigned, 9 Jan., 1854.

"*Whereas*, Lieut. John Contee, of the United States Navy, a native of Prince George's county, in this State, having distinguished himself by his gallantry and intrepidity at the attack on Alvarado and Tobasco, as well as in the naval operations up the Tobasco river, and in the occupation of Tampico, Laguna and Frontera—Therefore,

"*Be it resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks and congratulations of the legislature of his native state, be and the same are hereby tendered to Lieutenant John Contee, United States Navy, for his gallant conduct during the present war with Mexico.

"*Resolved*, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this preamble and resolutions to Lieutenant Contee." [Resolution No. 83, Acts of 1847.]

CROSS, ALEXANDER H., -1869.

First Lieutenant of Infantry, Feb. 24, 1847; voltigeurs, April 9, 1847; honorably mustered out, Aug. 31, 1848; First Lieutenant, 2nd Cavalry, March, 1855; appointed to expedition, May 1, 1856; died, 1869.

"The thanks of the General Assembly are tendered to Lieut. Alexander H. Cross for intrepid and gallant conduct in all the battles of the Valley of Mexico." [Resolution No. 79, Acts of 1849.]

CROSS, JOSEPH, -1834.

Appointed Midshipman, 9 June, 1811; Lieutenant, 27 April, 1816; died 10 February, 1834.

"Resolved unanimously, That the General Assembly of Maryland, entertain a high sense of the gallantry of Joseph Cross, a native of this State, a lieutenant in the navy of the United States, and who participated in three brilliant and well fought actions during the late war, all of which terminated in glorious victory, viz: the action between the *Constitution* and *Guerriere*; the action between the *Constitution* and *Java*; and the action between the *Constitution* and *Cyanne* and *Levant*, and is now an officer of high distinction, on board the frigate *Brandywine*.

"Resolved unanimously, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and required, to procure and present to Lieutenant Joseph Cross, a sword, in testimony of the high sense of approbation the legislature entertain of his gallant conduct in the late war; and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw upon the treasurer of the Western Shore for such sum as he may deem necessary, to carry into effect, this resolution." [Resolution No. 64, Acts of 1827.]

CROSS, TRUEMAN, -1846.

Born in Maryland; Ensign 42d Infantry, 27 April, 1814; 2d Lieut. 1 October, 1814; transferred to 1st infantry, 17 May, 1815; 1st Lieut. 2 January, 1818; Captain, 27 September, 1819; Colonel Asst. Quartermaster Genl., 7 July, 1838; killed April 21, 1846, by Mexicans, near the present Fort Brown, Texas.

"Resolved, That the General Assembly of Maryland record, with melancholy pleasure, their profound sensibility of the loss which this state has sustained in the death of Colonel Trueman Cross, of Major Samuel Ringgold, of Colonel William H. Watson, of Major William Lear, of Captain Randolph Ridgely, of Passed Midshipman John Ringgold Hynson, and her other brave sons who have fallen in our conflict with Mexico; and that while as Americans, we cordially unite in the national tribute of admiration so justly and enthusiastically paid to their memory; yet as Marylanders, we feel entitled to cherish with peculiar pride, the honor which, from the ashes of the dead has been gathered to her name.

"Resolved, That in thus expressing our profound respect for the memory of the dead, we should do violence to our feelings and to justice, were we unmindful of those whose swords, though not entwined with cypress, yet won for them a meed of glory, such as reflects honor on the name of Maryland, and stands a proud trophy of the intrepid valor, the cool discipline, and the untiring ardor of the gallant men—Regulars and Volunteers—who followed their bold leaders to desperate and brilliant victories.

"Resolved, That this General Assembly take great pride in commending the gallantry of the Maryland battalion, and in returning their thanks to them for the aid they have contributed to the brilliant victory of Monterey, exhort them, by the glorious recollections which cluster around the name of the Old Maryland Line, to believe the ancient renown of Maryland is committed to their keeping, and that their fellow citizens at home look to them with undoubting confidence to preserve that renown untarnished.

"Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the commanding officer of the Maryland battalion, to be by him read to the officers and men, as a slight token of that high respect and pride with which their fellow citizens of Maryland regard their indomitable gallantry and courage." [Resolution No. 5, Acts of 1846.]

DAVIS, JOHN, -1808.

Midshipman, 7 November, 1801; Lieutenant, 26 March, 1807; died 12 January, 1808.

"Whereas, this General Assembly of Maryland, viewing with sensations of the greatest pleasure the brave and gallant conduct

of Charles Gordon, John Trippe and John Davis, in the several attacks on the enemy's gun-boats off Tripoli, whereby they secured to themselves immortal glory, and gave a brilliant lustre to the navy of the United States: And Whereas this legislature feel an anxious wish to bear the most honourable testimony to the bravery of these manly defenders of their country; therefore, Resolved, That the governor and council be and they are hereby authorized and required to procure three elegant swords and belts, with an appropriate engraving and motto, emblematic of the glorious actions fought off Tripoli, and cause the same to be delivered to the said Charles Gordon, John Trippe and John Davis, in testimony of the high sense of approbation the legislature of this state entertain of their gallant conduct." [Resolution, Nov. Session, 1806.]

"Whereas, By a resolution of the General Assembly of Maryland, of November session of eighteen hundred and six, the Governor and Council were authorized and required to procure three elegant swords and belts with an appropriate engraving and motto, emblematic of the glorious actions fought off Tripoli, and cause the same to be delivered to Charles Gordon, John Trippe, and John Davis, in testimony of the high sense of approbation the Legislature of this State entertained of their gallant conduct; and whereas, by the death of John Davis before the resolution could be fully carried into effect, the sword intended for him now remains in the Council Chamber; Therefore,

"Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized and directed to present to the nearest surviving male relative of the said John Davis, the sword intended for the said John Davis." [Resolution No. 7, Nov. Session, 1812.]

DECATUR, JAMES, -1804.

Midshipman, 21 November, 1798; Lieutenant, 20 April, 1802; killed in action, 3 August, 1804.

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be also requested to communicate to the parents, or other near relatives of James Decatur the deep regret which Congress feel for the loss of those gallant men, whose names ought to live in the recollections and affections of a grateful country, and whose conduct ought to be regarded as an example to future generations." [Approved March 3, 1805. See Loubat 1; 136.]

DECATUR, STEPHEN, 1779-1820.

Born, Sinepuxent, Md., 5 January, 1779; Midshipman, 30 April, 1798; Lieutenant, 21 May, 1799; Captain, 16 February, 1804; killed in a duel with Commodore Barron 22 March, 1820. His first exploit was the destruction of the frigate *Philadelphia*, in the harbor of Tripoli, on the night of 15 February, 1804, for which he received from Congress a sword, a vote of thanks and immediate promotion. Appointed to the command of the frigate *United States*, he captured the *Macedonian* on October 25, 1812, for which Congress awarded him a gold medal.

"That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to present to Captain Hull of the frigate *Constitution*, Captain Decatur of the frigate *United States*, and Captain Jones of the sloop of war *Wasp*, each a gold medal with suitable emblems and devices; . . . in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct, and services of the captains, officers and crews of the aforesaid vessels in their respective conflicts with the British frigates the *Guerriere* and the *Macedonian*, and sloop of war *Frolic*. . . ." [Approved January 29, 1813. Loubat No. 25, plate xxvi.]

"That the President of the United States be requested to present, in the name of Congress, to Captain Stephen Decatur, a sword . . . as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct and services, of Captain Decatur, . . . in attacking and destroying a Tripolitan frigate, of forty-four guns, late the United States frigate *Philadelphia*." [Resolution passed Nov. 26, 1804.]

DONALDSON, JAMES LOWRY, 1814-1885.

Born, Baltimore, March 17, 1814; Cadet, U. S. M. A., Sept. 1, 1832; second lieutenant 3d artillery, July 1, 1836; Captain, August 20, 1847; Lieut.-Col., May 14, 1861; Major-General, June 20, 1865; resigned Jan. 1, 1874; twice brevetted during Mexican War for "gallant and meritorious conduct" and three times during the Civil War for "distinguished and meritorious service;" died, Nov. 4, 1885.

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of his native State are hereby tendered to Brevet Major James Lowry Donaldson, of the United States Army, for distinguished gallantry displayed during the wars of Florida and Mexico.

"*Resolved*, That His Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit to Major Donaldson a copy of the foregoing resolution duly authenticated." [Resolution No. 11, 1853.]

ELLIOTT, JESSE DUNCAN, 1782-1845.

Born, Maryland, July 14, 1782; educated at Carlisle, Pa., and studied law; Midshipman, April 2, 1804; Lieutenant, 23 April, 1810; Commander, 24 July, 1813; Captain, 27 March, 1818; died 10 December, 1845.

"That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is requested to present to Lieutenant Elliott of the navy of the United States, an elegant sword, with suitable emblems and devices, in testimony of the just sense entertained by Congress of his gallantry and good conduct in boarding and capturing the British brigs *Detroit* and *Caledonia*, while anchored under the protection of Fort Erie." [Resolution of Congress, Approved January 29, 1813.]

By resolution of Congress, approved January 6, 1814, a gold medal was presented to Captain Elliott, the obverse of which is similar to the Perry medal. [See Loubat, Vol. I, 177 and No. 32, plate xxxiii.]

ELZY, ARNOLD, 1816-1871.

Born, Somerset county, Md., December 18, 1816; changed name from A. E. Jones; second lieut. 2d artillery, 1 July, 1837; Captain, 14 Feb., 1849; resigned, 25 April, 1861; Brevet Captain, 20 Aug., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco; joined the Confederate army with rank of Colonel; distinguished himself at first battle of Bull Run; shot through the head at Cold Harbor, which ended his active service in the field; died in Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1871.

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of the State of Maryland are due and are hereby pre-

sented to Arnold Elzy, a native of Somerset county in this State, first lieutenant of the second regiment of United States Artillery, serving in Brigadier General Worth's division in Mexico, for his gallantry, bravery and good conduct displayed in the battles at Fort Brown, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and in the battles before the city of Mexico, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to Lieutenant Elzy, in such manner as he may deem most appropriate." [Resolution No. 75, Acts of 1847.]

EMORY, WILLIAM HEMSLEY, 1811-1887.

Born, Queen Anne county, September, 1811; Cadet U. S. M. A., July 1, 1826; Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1831; 1st Lieut. Top. Engrs., July 7, 1838; Lieut.-Colonel 3d Cavalry, May 14, 1861; Brig.-Genl. Vols., March 17, 1862; Maj.-Genl. Vols., Sept. 25, 1865; retired with rank of Brigadier-General, July 1, 1876; twice brevetted for "gallant and meritorious conduct" in the war with Mexico, and five times during the Civil War; died, December 1, 1887.

"*Resolved*, unanimously by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of the General Assembly of Maryland are due and are hereby presented to William H. Emory, a native citizen of Maryland, 1st Lieutenant of United States Topographical Engineers, and now Lieutenant-Colonel of United States volunteers, serving with his regiment in Mexico, 'for his skill, intelligence and good conduct exhibited in the campaigns in New Mexico and California, in the years 1846 and 1847, and particularly for his gallantry displayed in the battle of San Pasquall.'

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to Lieut.-Colonel Emory, in such manner as he may deem most appropriate." [Resolution No. 93, Acts of 1847.]

EVANS, AMOS ALEXANDER, M. D., 1785-1884.¹

Born near Elkton, Md., Nov. 26, 1785; appointed Assistant

¹ Extracts from Dr. Evans' Diary are printed in *The Patriotic Marylander*, Vol. 3, p. 177.

Surgeon, U. S. N., Sept. 1, 1808; Surgeon, April 20, 1810; resigned, April 15, 1824; died at Elkton, Jan. 15, 1848.

"Awarded silver medal by Congress in recognition of gallantry and good conduct in action between the *Constitution* and *Guerriere*." [Resolution of Congress, Approved January 29, 1813; Loubat, v. 1, 154, plate 26.]

"Awarded silver medal by Congress in recognition of gallantry and good conduct in action between the *Constitution* and *Java*." [Resolution of Congress, March 3, 1813; Loubat, v. 1, 167, plate 29.]

FITZHUGH, WILLIAM H.

Private, corporal and sergeant 1st voltigeurs, April 28, 1847, to April 29, 1848; 2d lieutenant voltigeurs, March 29, 1848; honorably mustered out Aug. 31, 1848.

"The thanks of the General Assembly of Maryland for intrepid and gallant conduct in all the battles of the Valley of Mexico." [Resolution No. 79, Acts of 1849.]

FRAILEY, JAMES MADISON, 1809-1877.

Born in Maryland, May 6, 1809; Midshipman U. S. N., May 1, 1828; Lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1841; Commander, April 24, 1861; Captain, Feb. 6, 1866; Commodore, March 2, 1870; died Sept. 26, 1877.

"The thanks of this body [General Assembly of Maryland] are justly due to James Madison Frailey, a citizen of Maryland, and a lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, for his gallant and good conduct during the war with Mexico." [Resolution No. 14, Acts of 1849.]

FUCHS, OTTO, 1839-1906.

Born in Saltzwedel, Prussia, October, 1839; came to America in 1851; studied civil and mechanical engineering in New York City; during the Civil War he was a constructor in the General Inspector's Office of iron-clad steamships; professor of drawing in Cooper Institute; professor of drawing U. S. Naval Academy, 1865-67; thence he removed to Boston, where he entered the service of a ship engine builder and also taught mechanical drawing in the Mass. State Normal Art School;

was elected Director of the Maryland Institute Schools of Art and Design in 1883; died, March 13, 1906.

The Assembly of 1906, by resolution 4, said:

"That its members have heard with the keenest sensibility the distressing intelligence that the useful and honored life of Professor Otto Fuchs, has come to an end. Gifted beyond the ordinary measure of human endowments, irreproachable in point of character, placed by his talents and attainments in a situation that enabled him to leave a deep impression upon the minds and energies of many pupils whose careers, creditable both to themselves and the State, have borne indisputable testimony to the worth of such a preceptor, it is meet that this action of the General Assembly of Maryland should enduringly attest the high position that he won in the confidence and gratitude of the community whose higher welfare he did so much to promote."

GALLAGHER, JOHN, -1842.

Born in Maryland; appointed Lieutenant U. S. N., July 24, 1813; Master, March 2, 1825; Captain, Dec. 22, 1835; died, Wilmington, Del., Nov. 1, 1842. As lieutenant, he was attached to the frigate *United States* in the action with the *Macedonian*.

By resolution of Congress, he received a silver medal [the Decatur medal, Loubat No. 25, plate xxvi] *q. v.* under *Stephen Decatur*.

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to procure two suitable swords, appropriately ornamented, and present one of them to Col. Nathan Towson, of the United States Army, and the other to Capt. John Gallagher, of the United States Navy, on behalf of the General Assembly of Maryland, as a testimony of the admiration and gratitude of this their native state, for their distinguished gallantry, and highly valuable services during the last war with Great Britain.

"And be it further resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore, be and he is hereby directed, to pay to the order of the Governor such sum as may be necessary to carry into effect the foregoing resolution, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury." [Resolution No. 63, Acts of 1832.]

GEISINGER, DAVID, -1860.

Midshipman, 15 Nov., 1809; Lieutenant, 9 December, 1814; Commander, 11 March, 1829; Captain, 24 May, 1838; on reserved list, 13 September, 1855; died, 5 March, 1860.

"Resolved unanimously, That the General Assembly of Maryland entertain a high sense of the gallantry of David Geisinger, a native of this state, and a captain in the Navy of the United States, and who participated in two brilliant and well fought actions during the late war, both of which terminated in glorious victory, viz: the action between the United States ship *Wasp*, commanded by the lamented Captain Blakely, and the British sloop of war *Reindeer*, commanded by Captain Manners; and the action between the United States ship *Wasp*, commanded by Captain Blakely, and the British sloop of war *Avon*, commanded by Captain Arbuthnot.

"Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and required, to procure and present to Captain David Geisinger, a sword in testimony of the high sense of approbation the legislature entertain of his gallant conduct in the late war, and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw on the Treasurer of the Western Shore for such sum as he may deem necessary to carry this resolution into effect." [Resolution No. 9, Acts of 1829.]

GIST, MORDECAI, 1743-1792.

Born, Baltimore, Md., in 1743; was a merchant at the breaking out of the Revolution; Captain of first corps raised in Maryland; Major, Jan., 1776, of Smallwood's battalion; commanded the regiment at the battle of Long Island, in the absence of its Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel; promoted to Colonel, 1777; at battle of Germantown; Brigadier-General, Jan., 1779; present at the surrender of Cornwallis; died at Charleston, S. C., September 2, 1792.

"The thanks of Congress to Brigadier-General Smallwood and General Gist and the officers and soldiers in the Maryland and Delaware lines, the different corps of artillery. Col. Porterfield and Major Armstrong's corps of Light Infantry and Colonel Armand's cavalry, for their bravery and good conduct displayed in the action of August 16, near Camden, S. C." [Resolution of October 14, 1780.]

GORDON, CHARLES, -1817.

Midshipman, 24 June, 1799; Lieutenant, 16 January, 1800; Commander, 25 April, 1806; Captain, 2 March, 1813; died, 1817.

The Governor of Maryland was authorized to present to him a sword with appropriate engraving and motto, emblematic of the glorious actions fought off Tripoli, in testimony of the high sense of approbation the legislature of this state entertain of his gallant conduct. [See Resolution, Session of 1806, under *John Davis*.]

GORMAN, ARTHUR PUE, 1839-1906.

Born at Woodstock, Howard county, Md., March 11, 1839; appointed page in the House of Representatives, 1852; transferred to Senate; appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for 5th dist. of Md., Sept. 1, 1866; member House of Delegates of Md., 1869-73; President C. & O. Canal Co., 1872; State Senator, 1875; re-elected, 1879; U. S. Senator from Md., 1881-1899 and again from March 4, 1903 until his death; died June 4, 1906.

Resolution of respect to his memory which recites that he had devoted his life to the service of the State in a manner highly acceptable to the people of the State. [Resolution No. 4, Acts of 1908.]

HICKS, THOS. HOLLYDAY, 1798-1865.

Born, Dorchester county, Md., Sept. 2, 1798; member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850; served frequently in the legislature; Governor of Maryland, 1858-62; elected U. S. Senator to succeed Hon. James Alfred Pearce; died, Feb. 13, 1865.

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That amidst the bold, insidious and powerful efforts which have been made for the past year to destroy the government of the United States, and to reduce the country to a condition of moral and physical imbecility, in despite of the traitorous poison of able and reckless emissaries from rebellious States, openly sent in abuse of the known comity of our people, to corrupt, and thus subvert the government of Maryland,—in despite of the

example of States and Governors, and of the most disingenuous appeals to sectional prejudices; and in disregard alike of the solicitations and threats of men of talents, of influence, and of high social and political positions, and of menaces of personal insult and violence—the Governor of this State, through the deepest gloom of our national adversity, has stood faithfully by the country, faithfully by his State, and faithfully by his oath and his official integrity.

“Resolved, That this position of loyalty, so steadily maintained by Governor Hicks, has averted from the State violence and bloodshed between its own people, and the occupation of its territory by contending armies, and the consequent destruction of its towns and country homes, as well as the annihilation, within its limits, of that species of property, whose safety was the ostensible object of this rebellion.

“Resolved, That of all the States of the Union, in which the rebellious spirit obtained considerable hold, Maryland is the only one whose Governor has elevated himself to the lofty standard of patriotism required by the exigencies of the country: and that this course has proved not more honorable to himself than beneficial to the people over whom he was called to preside, the deplorable condition of our sister States, of Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri makes mournfully manifest.

“Resolved, That had the Governor followed the examples by which he was surrounded, Maryland would have had affixed to her name the burning shame of having repudiated, without cause, that great constitutional compact to which she was bound by the most solemn pledges of our ancestors.

“Resolved, Therefore, that the thanks of the people of Maryland, and of this Legislature, are due and are hereby cordially tendered by the representatives of the State, in General Assembly convened, to Governor Thomas H. Hicks for the manner in which he has met this solemn crisis in our national history.

“Resolved, That the two Houses of the General Assembly congratulate Governor Hicks that his term of office closes so honorably to himself and with so elevated an example to his successors.

“Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Delegates, be by them be presented to Governor Hicks.” [Resolution No. 19, Acts December Session, 1861. Passed March 10, 1862.]

"That five thousand dollars and so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to procure a full length portrait of the late Governor Thomas Hollyday Hicks, and the same when completed to be placed in the Executive Chamber; and that the unexpended sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used and expended in building or erecting a suitable monument over the remains when finally interred." [Chapter 185, Acts of 1865.]

HOWARD, JOHN EAGER, -1862.

Captain of infantry, Feb. 23, 1847; voltigeurs, April 9, 1847; brevet Major, Sept. 13, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, Mexico; honorably mustered out, Aug. 25, 1848; died, 1862.

"The thanks of the Legislature for gallant conduct in our recent brilliant and successful struggle with Mexico." [Resolution No. 18, Acts of 1849.]

HYNSON, JOHN RINGGOLD, -1846.

Midshipman, 5 March, 1829; Passed Midshipman, 2 July, 1845; drowned, 8 December, 1846.

Resolution of respect to his memory [Resolution No. 5, Acts of 1846] *q. v.* under *Trueman Cross*.

JACKSON, ELIHU EMORY, 1837-1907.

Born near Salisbury, Somerset county, Nov. 3, 1837; educated in the county schools; entered business early in life and founded the firm of E. E. Jackson & Co., lumber merchants; member House of Delegates, 1882; elected to State Senate, 1884; elected Governor of the State, Nov. 8, 1887; re-elected to State Senate in 1895, serving in the sessions of 1886 and 1888; died, December 27, 1907.

Resolution of respect to his memory, which recites that he had devoted his life to the State in a manner highly acceptable to the people of the State. [Resolution No. 4, Acts of 1908.]

JOHNSON, THOMAS, 1732-1819.

Born in Calvert county, November 4, 1732; studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced; represented Anne

Arundel county in the House of Delegates, 1762-1763; member of the committee of correspondence, and of the council of safety; member of the Annapolis convention of June, 1774; Delegate in the Continental Congress, 1774-1777; delegate in the first Maryland constitutional convention; served in the Revolutionary War as senior brigadier general of provincial forces, and led the "flying camp" that went to Washington's relief during his retreat through New Jersey; elected first governor of Maryland, 1777-1779; moved to Frederick; appointed by Gen. Washington the first United States Judge for the district of Maryland, Sept. 24, 1789; and associate justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S., October 31, 1791, and served until February, 1793, when he resigned; declined a cabinet position tendered by President Washington, August 24, 1795; appointed Chief Judge of the Territory of Columbia, February 28, 1801; assisted in laying out the streets of Washington and in designating sites for public buildings; died at "Rose Hill," October 25, 1819.

By Chapter 404 of the Acts of 1874, the Governor was directed to secure portraits of Johnson, Paca and Stone to be placed in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

A portrait of Governor Johnson, by Charles Willson Peale, was placed in the Executive Chamber, about 1800.

KALB, JOHANN BARON DE, 1721-1780.

Born, Huttendorf, Bayreuth, Germany, 29 June, 1721; accompanied Lafayette to America in 1777, and offered his services to Congress; appointed Major-General, 15 Sept., 1777; in 1780, he was sent to the assistance of South Carolina in command of the Maryland and Delaware troops; at the battle of Camden, he fell pierced with eleven wounds.

A marble monument was erected to his memory, by order of Congress, opposite the Presbyterian Church of Camden; and in 1825 Lafayette placed its corner-stone, and also that of a monument at Annapolis, Md.

The monument to de Kalb at Annapolis (a statue of de Kalb

by Ephraim Keyser) was unveiled Aug. 16, 1886. It was originally provided for by resolution of Congress, in Oct., 1780; Resolution No. 2, Acts of 1888, asked the Maryland Senators and Representatives to urge Congress to carry the resolution into effect; Congress made the necessary appropriation in 1883, and the Maryland Legislature ceded to the U. S., the ground on which it stands, in 1884.

KENLY, JOHN REESE, 1822-1891.

Born in Baltimore, 1822; practiced law until the outbreak of the War with Mexico, when he raised a company of volunteers, which joined Col. Watson's Battalion, June 2, 1846; Major in Hughes' regiment, July 20, 1848; Colonel 1st Maryland Infantry, June 11, 1861; Brigadier-General of Vols., August 22, 1862; brevetted Major-General, March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services;" died, December 20, 1891.

On December 31, 1865, the Mayor of Baltimore presented General Kenly a sword in the name of the corporation of Baltimore, for his distinguished services in defense of the Union cause during the Civil War.

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of his native State are hereby tendered to Major John R. Kenly, late of Maryland and District of Columbia Volunteers, attached to the United States Army, for distinguished gallantry displayed in the field during the recent war with Mexico.

"Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to Major Kenly, a copy of the foregoing resolution duly authenticated." [Resolution No. 12, Acts of 1849.]

KENNEDY, EDMUND PENDLETON, 1780-1844.

Born in Maryland, 1780; Midshipman, 22 Nov. 1805; Lieutenant, 9 June, 1819; Commander, 5 March, 1817; Captain, 24 April, 1828; died Norfolk, Va., March 28, 1844.

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That his Excellency the Governor, procure a sword with suitable devices and ornaments, and present it in the name of the State, to Com-

modore Edmund P. Kennedy, of the United States Navy as a testimony of the high sense entertained by his native state, of his distinguished and gallant services to his country, in the memorable action with the Tripolitan gun boat off Tripoli, in August, eighteen hundred and four." [Resolution No. 30, Acts of 1834.]

KEY, FRANCIS SCOTT, 1779-1843.

Born in Frederick county, Md., August 1, 1779; educated at Annapolis; studied law and practiced in Frederick; died, Baltimore, January 11, 1843.

"Whereas the late Francis Scott Key, a citizen of Maryland, is honored by the American people as the author of the national lyric most dear to them, enshrining patriotic devotion to 'The Star-Spangled Banner' as the ensign of 'The land of the free and the home of the brave;' and whereas no suitable evidence of national respect and gratitude has ever been paid to his memory; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That our Senators and the Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, from this State be requested to urge upon Congress the appropriation of a sum of money sufficient for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Francis Scott Key, the author of the national lyric, 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' at the place where his remains lie interred, in Mount Olivet Cemetery, at Frederick City; . . ." [Resolution No. 15, Acts of 1882.]

A joint resolution to erect a monument to Key was introduced in Congress but failed of passage. A monument to Key was erected in Frederick and unveiled in 1898. Another monument has been set up at his birthplace, Keysville.

KILTY, AUGUSTUS HENRY, 1807-1879.

Youngest son of Gen. John Kilty, born in Annapolis, November, 1807; appointed Midshipman, July 4, 1821; made his first voyage in the flag ship *Franklin*, which cruised in the Pacific from 1821 to 1824; on the *Constitution*, 1825-27; in 1830-31, he was a member of the party which surveyed the coast of Louisiana; passed midshipman, April, 1832, and served on the West India station in the *Grampus* until 1834, when he joined the receiving ship *Sea Gull* in Philadelphia. Com-

missioned Lieutenant, Sept. 6, 1837; and Commander, in 1855; in 1860-61, was stationed at Baltimore, where he refused to haul down the flag when ordered to do so by the mob; ordered to St. Louis, where he aided in organizing the flotilla under Foote and took command of the gun-boat *Mound City*; was engaged at Island number Ten and Fort Pillow, at which latter place the gun-boat was sunk; she was raised and repaired, and Kilty again took command of her; in the attack on Fort Charles on the White River a shot perforated the steam drum and the escaping steam caused the death and injury of more than a hundred of her crew; Commander Kilty was badly scalded in the explosion, and in consequence of it lost his left arm. In 1863, having recovered from the effects of his wound, he was commissioned Captain and assigned to ordnance duty at Baltimore. He commanded the *Roanoke*, the *Vermont* and was then in command of the Norfolk navy yard, until July 1, 1870, when he was retired with the rank of Rear-Admiral. He soon after settled in Baltimore and died there November 10, 1879, and was buried in Bonnie Brae Cemetery.

"The thanks of the State are hereby tendered to Captain A. H. Kilty, of Maryland, for the loyalty and courage with which he has performed his duty as an officer of the Navy, since the breaking out of the rebellion, and especially for his brilliant services in command of the gunboat *Mound City*, in the fight at Fort Pillow, and in the attack on the batteries at Saint Charles, on the White River, and that the General Assembly express their sympathy with Captain Kilty in the severe bodily suffering and injury resulting to him from this fight, and their pleasure at the prospect of his being restored to active usefulness." [Resolution No. 7, Acts of 1864.]

LEAR, WILLIAM W., -1846.

Born in Maryland; Second Lieutenant 4th Infantry, 13 February, 1818; 1st Lieut., 24 February, 1818; Captain, 1 May, 1824; Major 3d infantry, 14 June, 1842; died 31 October, 1846, of wounds received in the battle of Monterey.

Resolution of respect to his memory [Resolution No. 5, Acts of 1846]. See under *Trueman Cross*.

LEARY, RICHARD PHILLIPS, -1901.

Born in Baltimore; graduated U. S. N. A. in 1860; ensign, 1863; lieutenant, 1863; commander, 1882; captain, 1897; during 1863-65, he served on the blockading squadron off Charleston, S. C.; senior naval officer at Samoa during the revolution; first American Governor of the Island of Guam; died, Chelsea, Mass., Dec. 27, 1901.

As a testimonial of the "able and courageous manner" in which he "protected and vindicated American rights during the revolution in Samoa," the Governor was directed to present to him 'a gold chronometer watch with the following inscription: The State of Maryland to Commander Richard P. Leary, U. S. N., for his heroism and gallant services in protecting and vindicating American rights during the revolution in Samoa in 1888. [Resolution No. 14, Acts of 1892.]

LITTLE, HENRY.

Born in Maryland, 2d Lieut. 5th Infantry, 1 July, 1839; transferred to 7th Infantry, 6 May, 1843; 1st Lieut., 18 April, 1845; Captain, 20 Aug., 1847; resigned, 7 May, 1861; brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at Monterey, 23 Sept. 1846.

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of the General Assembly of Maryland are due and are hereby presented to Captain Henry Little, of the seventh Regiment, United States Infantry, a native citizen of Maryland, for gallant and good conduct under General Taylor and subsequently under General Scott, in the late war with Mexico.

"Resolved, That the Governor, be and he is hereby requested to communicate a copy of the foregoing resolution to Captain Henry Little, duly authenticated." [Resolution No. 15, Acts of 1849.]

LLOYD, EDWARD, 1826-1907.

Elected to House of Delegates from Talbot county, 1847; elected again in 1883; member of State Senate, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1890 and 1892; President of the Senate in 1890 and 1892; died, October 22, 1907.

Resolution of respect to his memory. [Resolution No. 10, Acts of 1908.]

LOWNDES, LLOYD, JR., 1845-1905.

Born in Clarksburg, Va., Feb. 21, 1845; graduated from Allegheny College in 1865 and from U. of Pa. Law School in 1867, and commenced practice of law in Cumberland, Md.; elected to 43d Congress (1873-1875); governor of Maryland, 1895-1899; died, Jan. 6, 1905.

Resolution of respect, expressing a sense of loss on the part of the General Assembly of Maryland and of the people of the State. [Resolution No. 5, Acts of 1908.]

McCOMAS, LOUIS EMORY, 1846-1907.

Born in Washington county, Md., Oct. 28, 1846; graduated from Dickinson College, 1866; admitted to the bar in Hagerstown, 1868; representative in 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st Congresses (1883-1891); appointed associate justice of supreme court of the District of Columbia; U. S. Senator, 1899-1905; appointed justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia; died, Nov. 10, 1907.

Resolution of respect, expressing a sense of loss on the part of the General Assembly of Maryland, and of the people of the State. [Resolution No. 5, Acts of 1908.]

McPHAIL, DANIEL H., -1884.

Second Lieutenant, 5th Infantry, March 8, 1837; Captain, July 10, 1846; brevetted Major, August 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in battles of Contreras and Churubusco; brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel of Vols., March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the Civil War; died, January 30, 1884.

"Whereas, Brevet Major Daniel H. McPhail, late of the fifth regiment of United States Infantry, a native of the city of Baltimore, in this state, having distinguished himself by his bravery and gallantry in eleven battles during the recent conflict of arms with the Republic of Mexico; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks and congratulations of the Legislature of his native State, be and they are hereby tendered to Brevet Major Daniel H. McPhail, late of the United States Army, for his gallant

conduct and bearing as an officer during the recent war with Mexico.

"*Resolved*, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this preamble and resolution to Major McPhail." [Resolution No. 17, Acts of 1849.]

McSHERRY, JAMES, 1842-1907.

Distinguished jurist, born December 30, 1842; educated at Mt. St. Mary's College; admitted to the Bar in Frederick, Md., Feb. 9, 1864; appointed Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, Nov. 1, 1887; appointed Chief Justice, Jan. 27, 1896, and served in that capacity until his death in Frederick, October 23, 1907.

Resolution of respect, expressing a sense of loss on the part of the General Assembly of Maryland and of the people of the State. [Resolution No. 5, Acts of 1908.]

MANN, GEORGE WASHINGTON.¹

"*Whereas*, it is of importance to every republican government to encourage, by every means in its power, the enterprising and patriotic exertions of its citizens in defence of their country; And, whereas George Washington Mann, a citizen of this state, in conjunction with Priestly Neville O'Bannon, was the first to establish the American standard, under the command of General Eaton, on the walls of Derne, thereby signaling himself for his bravery, and contributing to the delivery of many of our fellow-citizens from bondage; therefore, *Resolved* unanimously, That the governor and council be and they are hereby authorized and required to procure a handsome sword and belt, with an appropriate engraving and motto, emblematic of the action of Derne, and cause the same to be delivered to the said George W. Mann, in testimony of the high sense of approbation the legislature of this state entertain of his gallant conduct." [Resolution, Nov. Session, 1806.]

MARRIOTT, JAMES C., -1881.

First lieutenant of infantry, Feb. 24, 1847; voltigeurs, April 9, 1847; captain, Sept. 18, 1847; honorably mustered out August 31, 1848; died, 1881.

¹Not mentioned in the army list.

"The thanks of the Legislature for gallant conduct in our recent brilliant and successful struggle with Mexico." [Resolution No. 18, Acts of 1849.]

MAYO, ISAAC.

Midshipman, 15 November, 1809; Lieutenant, 4 February, 1815; Commander, 20 December, 1832; Captain, 8 September, 1841; dismissed, 18 May, 1861.

"*Resolved*, unanimously, That the General Assembly of Maryland, entertain a high sense of the gallantry of Isaac Mayo, a native of this state, a lieutenant in the navy of the United States, and who participated in two brilliant and well fought actions during the late war, both of which terminated in glorious victory, viz: the action between the United States sloop of war *Hornet*, commanded by Captain Lawrence, and the British sloop of war *Peacock*, Captain Peake, and between the *Hornet*, Captain Biddle, and the *Penguin*, Captain Dickinson, and was among those officers who received medals from the United States, as a testimony of their country's approbation.

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and required, to procure and present to lieutenant Isaac Mayo, a sword in testimony of the high sense of approbation the Legislature entertain of his gallant conduct in the late war, and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw on the Treasurer of the Western Shore for such sum as he may deem necessary to carry the resolution into effect." [Resolution No. 61, Acts, 1827.]

MULLAN, DENNIS W.

Acting Midshipman, 25 September, 1857; Midshipman, 1 June, 1861; Lieutenant, 16 July, 1862; Lieut.-Commander, 25 July, 1866; dropped, 18 August, 1876; restored, 16 July, 1878; Commander, 8 February, 1879.

"That as a testimonial of the skillful, able and courageous manner in which Commander Dennis W. Mullan protected and vindicated American rights, and the bravery and nautical ability shown by him during the hurricane in Samoan waters, the Governor of the State be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and present to Commander Dennis W. Mullan, U. S. N., a gold chronometer watch, with an inscription as follows, to wit: 'The State of Maryland to Commander

Dennis W. Mullan, U. S. N., for his heroism and gallant services in protecting and vindicating American rights, and for the bravery and nautical ability shown by him during the hurricane of eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in Samoan waters, South Pacific Ocean.' " [Resolution No. 8, Acts of 1890.]

MURRAY, FRANCIS KEY, -1868.

Midshipman, 29 April, 1836; Passed Midshipman, 1 July, 1842; Master, 4 November, 1848; Lieutenant, 24 July, 1849; Commander, 16 July, 1862; died, July 11, 1868.

The thanks of the General Assembly for his courageous and gallant bearing on the occasion of the wreck of the *San Francisco*. [Resolution No. 9, Acts of 1854.] See *Stouffer*. [Loubat, 1:416.]

PACA, WILLIAM, 1740-1799.

Born at "Wye Hall," Harford county, Oct. 31, 1740; graduated at Philadelphia College in 1758; admitted to the Middle Temple, London; returning to Annapolis in 1766 he began the practice of law; member of Committee of Correspondence, 1774; of the Council of Safety, 1775; signer of the Declaration of Independence; member of the provincial Assembly, 1771-74; Delegate in the Continental Congress, 1774-1779; state senator, 1777-1779; chief justice of Maryland, 1778-1780; chief justice of the Court of Appeals, 1780-1782; governor of Maryland, 1782-1786; delegate to the state convention in 1788; U. S. judge for the District of Md., 1789-1799; died, October 23, 1799.

By Resolution 89 of the Acts of 1834 (*q. v.* under *Chase*), the Governor was authorized to secure full length portraits of Paca, Chase and Stone to be placed in the State House. A portrait of Paca, by C. W. Peale, was placed in the State House at a much earlier date, probably about 1800.

PEABODY, GEORGE, 1795-1869.

Born, South Danvers, Mass., 18 February, 1795; banker and philanthropist; saved the credit of the State of Maryland; founded Peabody Institute in his native town with endowment

of \$200,000; Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore, total gifts, \$1,400,000; contributed \$10,000 to the first Grinnell expedition; in 1862, gave \$2,500,000 for the benefit of the poor of London; in recognition of which the Queen presented Mr. Peabody with her portrait and an autograph letter, he having declined the honor of knighthood; the city of London gave him its freedom in a gold box, and the citizens erected a statue to his memory; gave to Harvard \$150,000 to establish a museum of American archaeology and ethnology; to the Southern Educational Fund he gave \$2,000,000; died, London, Nov. 4, 1869.

"Whereas, Mr. George Peabody, a citizen of Maryland, now resident of London, was appointed one of the three commissioners under the act of Assembly of eighteen hundred and thirty-five, to negotiate a loan for this state, and after performing the duties assigned to him, refused to apply for the compensation allowed by the provisions of that act, because he was unwilling to add to the burthens of the State, at a time when she was overwhelmed with the weight of her obligations; and whereas, since the credit of the State has been restored, he has voluntarily relinquished all claim for the compensation due to him for his services, expressing himself fully paid by the gratification of seeing the State freed from reproach in the eyes of the world.

"Be it unanimously resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the record of such disinterested zeal is a higher praise than any that eloquence could bestow, and that this legislature is therefore content with tendering the thanks of this State to Mr. Peabody for his generous devotion to the interests and honor of Maryland.

"And further resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit these resolutions to Mr. Peabody, in such manner as he may deem most appropriate." [Resolution No. 42, Acts of 1847.]

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That we recognize in George Peabody, Esq., a venerable and eminent former citizen of Maryland, the embodiment of uprightness and noble charity, and by his disinterested benevolence in the munificent donations he has made to the city of Baltimore, and to the Southern States, for the advancement of science, arts, and the general diffusion of knowledge, he merits the unqualified

expressions of our gratitude, and the most profound admiration of his unsurpassed liberality, and of his efforts in the cause of education for the elevation of his fellow-men.

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be hereby requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to Mr. Peabody." [Resolution, No. 14, Acts of 1867.]

"*Resolved* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they hereby are, presented to George Peabody of Massachusetts for his great and peculiar beneficence in giving a large sum of money, amounting to two million dollars, for the promotion of education in the more destitute portions of the Southern and Southwestern states, the benefits of which, according to his direction, are to be distributed among the entire population without any distinction, except what may be found in needs or opportunities of usefulness.

"*And be further resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the President to cause a gold medal to be struck, with suitable devices and inscriptions, which, together with a copy of these resolutions, shall be presented to Mr. Peabody, in the name of the people of the United States." Approved, March 16, 1867. [Loubat, 78, 421.]

PINKNEY, NINIAN, -1877.

Assistant Surgeon U. S. N., 26 March, 1834; Surgeon, 27 October, 1841; Medical Director, 3 March, 1871; died, December 15, 1877.

The thanks of the General Assembly tendered him in appreciation of his "gallant and meritorious conduct" in the Mexican War. [Resolution No. 95, Acts of 1849.] See *Buchanan, Franklin*.

PIPER, JAMES S.

Captain, battalion of Maryland and D. C. infantry.

"The thanks of the Legislature for gallant conduct in our recent brilliant and successful struggle with Mexico." [Resolution No. 18, Acts of 1849.]

POE, JOHN PRENTISS, 1836-1909.

Born in Baltimore, August 22, 1836; graduated from Princeton, 1854; admitted to the Bar, August 22, 1857; President

Baltimore Tax Commission, 1885; President State Tax Commission, 1886; City Counsellor, 1882-84; State Senator, 1890-91; Attorney-General of Maryland, 1891-95; Dean of the University of Maryland Law School; legal writer and authority; compiler of the State Codes, 1886-1904; compiler Baltimore City Code, 1893; died, October 14, 1909.

Resolution No. 4, Acts of 1910, recites that, "As a law officer of the City of Baltimore, and in many ways as a private citizen, he rendered to the commonwealth services of the highest value, with unremitting energy and industry, great ability, learning and acumen with stainless integrity and a lofty public spirit."

PRATT, ENOCH, 1808-1896.

Born in North Middleborough, Mass., Sept. 10, 1808; settled in Baltimore, January 1, 1831, and became one of its most prosperous merchants; founded the Free Library bearing his name, and left a large amount to the Sheppard and Pratt Hospital; died, September 17, 1896.

"Whereas, Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore, has recently tendered to the corporation of that city the munificent gift of over a million dollars, for the establishment of a free circulating library, under conditions whose practical wisdom eommends them to universal approval; and whereas, neither the value and importance of such an institution, nor the noble and generous purposes of its founder, can be measured, even by the splendid liberality of the endowment; be it therefore,

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the name of Enoch Pratt be added to the list of those public benefactors whom the people of Maryland will hold in perpetual and grateful remembrance. And it is further

"Resolved, That in placing this acknowledgment and tribute upon the permanent records of the State, it is the desire and purpose of the General Assembly, not merely to signify their appreciation of a great and disinterested public service, but especially to honor a conspicuous example of the patriotism and public spirit which gives to wealth its largest dignity and lifts it to its highest uses." [Resolution No. 1, Acts of 1882.]

PURVIANCE, HUGH Y.

Midshipman, 3 November, 1818; Lieutenant, 3 March, 1827; Commander, 7 March, 1849; Captain, 28 January, 1856; Commodore on retired list, 16 July, 1862.

" . . . That this General Assembly highly appreciate the conduct and the success of Captain Hugh G. Purviance (a citizen of Baltimore), of the United States ship *St. Lawrence*, in her attack and destruction of the privateer *Petrel*, of the so-called Southern Confederacy." [Resolution No. 8, Acts of 1862.]

RANDALL, JAMES RYDER, 1839-1908.

Born, Baltimore, Md., January 1, 1839; educated at Georgetown College; professor of English Literature in Poydras College, La.; newspaper man and litterateur; died, Jan. 15, 1908.

Resolution ordering a portrait to be procured and hung in the old Senate Chamber in honor of the "poet and patriot, whose name will be forever held in kindly remembrance by all the citizens of our beloved State." [Resolution No. 15, Acts of 1908.]

RAYNER, ISIDOR, 1850-1912.

Born in Baltimore City, April 11, 1850; educated at the University of Maryland and the University of Virginia; admitted to the bar, 1870; member House of Delegates of Md., 1878; State Senator, 1885; Representative in 50th Congress and to 52d and 53d Congresses; Attorney-General of Md., 1899-1903; elected to U. S. Senate for term beginning March 4, 1905; re-elected in 1911 for the term ending March 3, 1917; died, Nov. 25, 1912.

Resolution of respect to his memory, reciting that "the State has suffered an irreparable loss and the people have been deprived of the services of a man of high personal integrity and devotion to duty." [Resolution No. 2, Acts of 1914.]

RIDGELY, CHARLES G., 1784-1848.

Born, Baltimore, July 2, 1784; Midshipman, Oct. 19, 1799; Lieutenant, February 2, 1807; Captain, February 28, 1815; died, Philadelphia, February 4, 1848. Was with Commodore

Preble at the battle of Tripoli, and for his gallant conduct in that war received a gold medal from Congress.

The above statement is not confirmed by Loubat, *q. v.* vol. 1, 135; but the resolution of Congress, passed March 3, 1805, voted to each commissioned officer a handsome sword. If the medal was presented, it was similar to the Preble medal.

RIDGELY, RANDOLPH, -1846.

Born in Maryland; 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1837; 1st Lieut., 17 July, 1838; Brevet Captain Asst. Adjt. Genl., 7 July, 1846; died, October 27, 1846; Brevet Captain, 9 May, 1846, for gallant and distinguished conduct at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma.

Resolution of respect to his memory [Resolution No. 5, Acts of 1846] *q. v.* under *Trueman Cross*.

RILEY, BENNET, 1786-1853.

Born, Baltimore, 1786; Ensign of Riflemen, Jan. 19, 1813; Captain, 5th Infantry, August, 1818; Major, 4th Infantry, 1837; Lieut.-Colonel, 2d Infantry, December, 1839; Colonel, 1st Infantry, Jan. 31, 1850. In August, 1823, he distinguished himself in an engagement with the Arickaree Indians; in the battle of Chakachatta, Florida, June 2, 1840, he was particularly distinguished; he commanded the 2d Infantry under Genl. Scott in the Valley of Mexico; was distinguished at Cerro Gordo, for which he was brevetted Brigadier-General; brevetted Major-General for gallantry at Contreras; died, June 9, 1853.

"Resolved unanimously by the General Assembly, That the General Assembly of Maryland entertain a high sense of gallantry, skill and good conduct of Bennet Riley, a native of St. Mary's County in this State, and now a Brigadier General in the Army of the United States, as evinced by his services during the late war with Great Britain, and by his intrepidity and heroism, displayed in the brilliant operations of the war in Mexico.

"Resolved unanimously, That for the purpose of evincing our admiration for such honorable services, and as an expres-

sion of the high regard in which he is held by his native State, that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required to procure and present to Brigadier General Bennet Riley, a sword with suitable devices and ornaments, and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw on the Treasurer of Maryland, for such sum of money as may be necessary for the fulfillment of these resolutions." [Resolution No. 83, Acts of 1849.]

RINGGOLD, CADWALADER, 1802-1867.

Born, Washington county, Md., Aug. 20, 1802; son of General Samuel Ringgold; Midshipman, March 4, 1819; Lieutenant, May 17, 1828; Commander, July 16, 1849; Captain, April 2, 1856; Commodore, July 16, 1862; Rear-Admiral, March, 1867. During the Civil War he was on the frigate *Sabine* blockading southern ports; died, N. Y. City, April 29, 1867.

By joint resolution of Congress, passed March 7, 1864, Captain Ringgold was given the thanks of Congress for his bravery in the rescue of passengers and crew of the transport *Governor*.

"Whereas, the coolness and eminent seamanship displayed by Captain Cadwalader Ringgold, early in November last, in rescuing a Marine battalion of four hundred men, from the wreck of the transport steamer *Governor*, during the storm which overtook the United States Squadron, on its way from Fortress Monroe to the attack and capture of Port Royal, is an occurrence well calculated to elevate the character of the American Navy, and deserving of honorable mention by the Legislature of his native State; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of this Legislature are tendered to Captain Ringgold and to the officers and crew of the United States frigate *Sabine*, for their gallant and humane efforts in saving the lives of so many human beings from the wreck of the ill-fated steamer *Governor*, during the storm on the Southern coast in November last.

"Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Captain Ringgold, requesting him to communicate the same to the officers and crew of the frigate *Sabine*." [Resolution No. 12, Acts of December Session, 1861.]

RINGGOLD, SAMUEL, 1800-1846.

Born in Washington county, Md., 1800; 2d Lieut. Artillery, 24 July, 1818; 1st Lieutenant, 8 May, 1822; Captain, 3d Artillery, 31 August, 1836; died, 11 May 1846, of wounds received in the battle of Palo Alto, Mexico. Brevet Captain, 8 May, 1832, for ten years faithful service in one grade; brevet Major, 15 February, 1838, for meritorious conduct and activity and efficiency in war against the Florida Indians.

Resolution of respect to his memory [Resolution No. 5, Acts of 1846] *q. v.* under *Trueman Cross*.

RODGERS, GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1787-1832.

Born in Maryland, 1787; Midshipman, April, 1804; Lieutenant, April 24, 1810; master com., April 27, 1816; Post-Captain, March 1, 1825; first Lieutenant of the *Wasp* in the action with the *Frolic*; received a gold medal accompanied by a vote of thanks from Congress; died, Buenos Ayres, May 21, 1832. [Not in Loubat.]

"*Resolved unanimously*, That the general assembly of Maryland entertain a high sense of the gallantry of George W. Rogers, a native of this state, and a captain in the Navy of the United States (as displayed in the brilliant and well fought action, during the late war, between the United States sloop of war *Wasp*, and his Britannic Majesty's ship *Frolic*, which terminated in a glorious victory, notwithstanding the great disparity of forces in favor of the latter, and on other important occasions.

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and present to Capt. George W. Rogers a sword as further evidence of the high sense we entertain of the services he has rendered his country, and that the Governor be authorized to draw on the treasurer of the western shore for such sums as may be necessary to carry into effect these resolutions." [Resolution No. 9, Acts of 1830.]

"*Whereas*, it appears that a resolution was adopted at the December session, eighteen hundred and thirty, authorizing the Governor to procure and present to Captain George W. Rogers, of the U. S. Navy, a sword, as a further evidence of the high sense the Legislature entertains for the services rendered his

country; and whereas, it appears that the said George W. Rogers is now dead; therefore,

"Resolved by the General Assembly, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to present the said sword to Raymond Rogers, the eldest son of the deceased, with an assurance that it is presented to him, in consideration of the high sense which the Legislature of Maryland entertains for the gallantry of his deceased father, as displayed in the brilliant and well fought action during the late war, between the U. S. sloop of war *Wasp* and His Britannic Majesty's ship *Frolic*, and on other important occasions." [Resolution No. 59, Acts of 1832.]

RODGERS, JOHN, 1771-1838.

Born, Harford county, Md., 1771; entering the navy as a Lieutenant, March 9, 1798, he was the executive officer of the frigate *Constellation*, Commodore Truxton, when she captured the French frigate *l'Insurgente* off Nevis, Feb. 9, 1799, and took possession of the prize; Captain, March 5, 1799; took an active part in the Tripolitan war; and in the War of 1812, rendering important service in the defence of Baltimore; President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, 1815-1824; died, Philadelphia, August 1, 1838.

The thanks of Congress and a silver medal for the capture of the French frigate *l'Insurgente*. [Not in Loubat.]

RODGERS, JOHN, 1811-

Born, Maryland, August 8, 1811; Midshipman, April 18, 1828; Lieutenant, January 22, 1840; Commander, Sept. 14, 1855; Captain, July 16, 1862; Commodore, June 17, 1863; Rear-Admiral, Dec. 31, 1869; Commanded steamer *John Hancock* in surveying and exploring expedition to the north Pacific and the China Seas, 1853-56; in 1862 superintended construction of ironclads in the west; May 10, 1862, commanded an expedition of gunboats in the James River; in the *Galena* attacked Fort Darling, May 15; on June 17, 1863, in the monitor *Weehawken* he encountered and captured the rebel ironclad *Atlanta*; in the monitor *Monadnoc* he made the passage round

the Horn, 1866-67; commanded Asiatic fleet; in August, 1871, captured the Corean forts; died

"*Resolved* by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of the State are hereby tendered to Commander John Rogers, of Maryland, for his distinguished services during the rebellion, especially in organizing the iron-clad fleet on the western waters; in the attack on Fort Darling; in the heroic attempt on Fort Sumter, under Admiral Dupont, and the memorable capture of the *Atlanta*, which fitly crowns his past career, at once the pledge and inspiration of the future." [Resolution No. 7, Acts of 1864.]

RUSSELL, JOHN H.

Midshipman, 10 September, 1841; Passed Midshipman, 10 August, 1847; Master, 14 September, 1855; Lieutenant, 15 September, 1855; Lieut.-Commander, 16 July, 1862; Commander, 25 July, 1866; Captain, 12 February, 1874.

The thanks of the legislature tendered to Lieut. John H. Russell (a native of Montgomery county) for his gallantry and daring in running into Pensacola harbor, directly under the guns of the enemy, and firing and destroying the Rebel Pirate *Judith*. [Resolution No. 8, Acts of 1862.]

SAUNDERS, JOHN SELDEN, 1836-1904.

Born at Norfolk, Va., 30 January, 1836; educated at Norfolk, and at St. James' College, Md.; graduated from U. S. Military Academy, 1858; resigned from army 22 April, 1861; appointed 1st Lieutenant C. S. Artillery, 1861; promoted to Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; removed to Baltimore in 1867 and entered the service of the Maryland National Guard as Colonel and Brigade Inspector; appointed Adjutant General of Maryland, 7 February, 1900; died at Annapolis, 10 January, 1904. Buried with military honors from the Fifth Regiment Armory, in Greenmount Cemetery.

"*Whereas*, The General Assembly of Maryland has heard with deep regret of the death of General John S. Saunders, the late Adjutant General of the Maryland National Guard; and

"*Whereas*, His distinguished services as a soldier in the armies of the United States and of the Confederate States of

America and in the Maryland National Guard are part of history, and form a bright page in the records of Maryland, and

"Whereas, His services to the State of Maryland as Adjutant General were of such an exceptional character as to result in the development of the efficiency of the Maryland National Guard to a higher point than it had ever before reached; therefore be it

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, that in the death of the late General John S. Saunders, the State of Maryland recognizes that the country has lost a true soldier whose life was an inspiration to the citizens of the State in true courage and devotion to duty, and that the State of Maryland has lost an official whose services were of great benefit to the commonwealth, and those who have been associated with him have lost a loyal and sincere friend." [Resolution No. 2, Acts of 1904.]

SCHLEY, WINFIELD SCOTT, 1839-1911.

Born, Frederick county, October 9, 1839; graduated from U. S. Naval Academy, 1860; served throughout the Civil War; volunteered for and was placed in command of the Greely Arctic Relief Expedition, 1884; for his success in this expedition the Massachusetts Humane Society gave him a gold medal of the first class; served through Spanish-American War; was presented with a magnificent jeweled and gold sword by the people of Philadelphia; another jeweled sword was presented by the Royal Arcanum; a gold medal set with jewels was presented by the people of Maryland; died, New York City, October 2, 1911.

"Whereas, Commander Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., a native of this state, was appointed by President Chester A. Arthur to command the Greely Relief Expedition of eighteen hundred and eighty-four, to the Arctic Regions, in search of Lieutenant A. W. Greely, U. S. A., and his comrades; and,

"Whereas, said service was perilous, demanding skill, perseverance and courage in the presence of hourly danger; and,

"Whereas, the said Expedition succeeded in rescuing said Greely and six of his comrades from imminent death; therefore,

"Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of the State of Maryland, be and they are hereby

tendered to Commander Winfield Scott Schley, Commander George W. Coffin, Lieutenant William H. Emory, Jr., Lieutenant Charles J. Badger, Dr. Howard E. Ames, Dr. Edward H. Green, and to the other officers, and to George E. Yewell and the other men of said Expedition, for braving the peril and severity of the Arctic Regions, upon a mission of humanity, which was crowned with success.

"Resolved, That as a memorial of the skill, foresight and determination of the Commander of said Expedition, and of its results, which added lustre to his State and Country, the Governor of this State be and he is hereby authorized to procure and present to Commander Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., a gold chronometer watch, with the following inscription: 'The State of Maryland to Commander Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., for his heroism and memorable service in rescuing Lieutenant A. W. Greely, U. S. A., and six of his comrades from death, at Cape Sabine, in the Arctic Regions, on June 22, 1884.' " [Resolution No. 11, Acts of 1886.]

See also, Resolution 4, Acts of 1890, and Resolutions 1 and 2, Acts of 1902.

Chapter 31, Acts of 1902, provided for the purchase of a bust of Admiral Schley, by Ernest Keyser, to be placed in the State House.

SCHMUCK, JACOB, -1835.

Born in Germany; 3d Lieutenant, 2d Artillery, 10 Feb., 1814; 1st Lieutenant, 20 April, 1818; transferred to 4th Artillery, 1 June, 1821; Captain, 11 April, 1825; died, 10 April, 1835.

Brevetted 25 July, 1814, 1st Lieutenant for gallant conduct at the battle of Niagara; Brevetted Captain, 25 July, 1824, for ten years faithful service in one grade.

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That his Excellency the Governor, procure a sword with suitable devices and ornaments, and present it, in the name of the State, to Captain Jacob Schmuck, of the United States Army, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by his native state of his distinguished and gallant services to his country, on the northwestern frontier, during the late war with Great Britain." [Resolution No. 98, Acts of 1834.]

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That His Excellency the Governor, be requested to ascertain the value of the sword, which was directed to be presented to Captain Jacob Schmuck, late of the United States Army, under a resolution of the last General Assembly of Maryland, number ninety-eight, and to draw on the Treasurer of the Western Shore for the amount thereof, and present the same to Ellen Schmuck, widow of Captain Jacob Schmuck aforesaid, or to pay the same to her order, as the case may be, for the use and education of Catharine Schmuck, his daughter and only child."
[Resolution No. 16, Acts of 1835.]

SEMMEs, RAPHAEL, 1809-1877.

Born in Charles county, Maryland, Sept. 27, 1809; appointed Midshipman, 1826; while awaiting orders, studied law and was admitted to the bar; Lieutenant, U. S. N. 1837; served with distinction throughout the Mexican War; resigned, Feb. 15, 1861 and entered the Confederate Navy; commanded the *Alabama*; after the war returned to the practice of law, and devoted himself largely to literary pursuits; died, Mobile, Ala., August 30, 1877.

"Whereas, Lieut. Raphael Semmes, of the United States Navy, a native of this State, having distinguished himself by his gallantry in the naval battery at the siege and bombardment of Vera Cruz, and as aid to General Worth at the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the City of Mexico, and in the language of Gen. Worth's report to the General-in-Chief:

"To Lieut. Semmes of the Navy, volunteer aid-de-camp, the most cordial thanks of the General of the division are tendered, for his uniform gallantry and assistance, and the General-in-Chief is requested to present the conduct of this accomplished and gallant officer to the special notice of the chief of his distinguished branch of the public service, our glorious navy."—Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks and congratulations of the Legislature of his native State are hereby tendered to Lieut. Semmes, for his gallant conduct during the present war with Mexico, and we cordially recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Executive of our National Government for promotion.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to Lieut. Raphael Semmes a copy of the foregoing resolution, also a copy to the President of the United States, duly authenticated." [Resolution No. 58, Acts of 1847.]

SHELBY, ISAAC, 1750-1826.

Born near Hagerstown, 11 December, 1750, the son of Genl. Evan Shelby; became a surveyor in western Virginia; in 1774 he was a lieutenant in his father's company at the battle with Indians, at Point Pleasant, Va.; Captain in 1776; member of Virginia Legislature in 1779 and commissioned Major the same year; Colonel in 1780; at the Battle of King's Mountain, 7 Oct., 1780; member of the Legislature of North Carolina, 1781-82 and received from that body a vote of thanks and a sword; in 1788 he settled in Lincoln County, Kentucky, and after the separation of Kentucky from Virginia and the formation of a Constitution, he became Governor, 1792-96, and again, 1812-16; during the War of 1812 he was distinguished at the battle of the Thames; died, 18 July, 1826.

By the resolution of Congress of April 4, 1818, he was given thanks of Congress and awarded a gold medal. [Loubat, 51; 265, pl. LII.]

SMALLWOOD, WILLIAM, 1732-1792.

Born in Kent county, 1732; educated in England; served in the French and Indian War; distinguished himself at the Battle of Long Island, 1775; served throughout the Revolution; Elected to Congress, 1785; Elected Governor of Maryland, Nov., 1785; died in Prince George's county, Feb. 14, 1792.

Received the thanks of Congress for his part in the Camden campaign. See text of resolution under *Gist*.

SMOOT, JOSEPH, -1857.

Midshipman, Dec. 1, 1809; Lieutenant, April 27, 1816; Commander, March 3, 1835; Captain, Sept. 8, 1841; Reserved list, Oct. 1, 1855; died, March 13, 1857.

Sword ordered by the Legislature for "the gallantry and good conduct of Joseph Smoot, a native of this State, and now a Lieutenant in the Navy of the U. S." in the actions between the *Hornet* and *Peacock*, and *Hornet* and *Penguin*. [Resolution No. 11, Acts of 1829.]

Resolution No. 1, of the Acts of 1858, recites that the "late Captain Joseph Smoot felt himself aggrieved by the action of the Government of the U. S. under the act entitled an act, to promote the efficiency of the Navy; and that while suffering under what he conceived to be the wrong and injustice done to him, he departed this life in sadness and sorrow and [Mrs. Ann E. Smoot, his widow] feeling on her part, that it would not be proper under the circumstances for her longer to retain the sword, . . . has therefore returned the same to the State."

The Governor was requested "to present the sword, which has thus been returned to the State, to Algernon Sydney Smoot, son of the late Captain Smoot, with a charge that he shall cherish it as a testimonial of the high appreciation of the State of Maryland, for the distinguished services of his deceased father, and that it shall never be drawn from its scabbard for use, except in defence of his country, her rights, or her sacred honor."

SPROSTON, JOHN GLENDIG, -1862.

Midshipman, 15 July, 1846; Passed Midshipman, 8 June, 1852; Master, 15 September, 1855; Lieutenant, 16 September, 1855; killed, 8 June, 1862.

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Legislature of Maryland are due, and hereby tendered to Lieutenant John H. Russell, a native of Montgomery county, in this State, for his gallantry and daring in running into Pensacola harbor, directly under the guns of the enemy, and firing and destroying the Rebel Pirate *Judith*; and that in connection with the name of Lieutenant Russell, that of Lieutenant John Glendig Sproston, of the City of Baltimore, be associated; and that this General Assembly appreciate the conduct and the success of Captain Hugh G. Purviance (a citizen of Baltimore) of the United States ship *St. Lawrence*, in her attack and destruction of the privateer *Petrel*, of the so-called Southern Confederacy." [Resolution No. 8, Acts of 1862.]

STERRETT, ANDREW. 1760-1807

Born, Baltimore, Md., 1760; died Lima, Peru, January 9, 1807; Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, March 25, 1769; resigned June 29, 1805.

"A sword commemorative of the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Sterrett of the schooner *Enterprise*, in the capture of a Tripolitan corsair of 14 guns and eighty men, presented by Congress." [Approved February 3, 1802.]

STERRETT, ISAAC S.

Midshipman, 24 March, 1819; Lieutenant, 17 May, 1828; Commander, 5 February, 1850; Captain, 2 March, 1887; resigned, 23 April, 1861.

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of this body are justly due to Isaac S. Sterrett, a citizen of Maryland and a Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, for his gallantry and good conduct during the war with Mexico.

"Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit to Lieutenant Isaac S. Sterrett a copy of this resolution duly authenticated." [Resolution No 13, Acts of 1849.]

STEWART, JAMES E.

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of this body are due to Captain James E. Stewart, of the Baltimore and District of Columbia Battalion, for his gallant conduct in Mexico, and that the Governor be requested to send a copy of this resolution, duly authenticated, to that officer." [Resolution No. 16, Acts of 1849.]

STEWART, JOHN.

A Major of infantry, served under General Wayne, and for his gallantry at the storming of Stony Point, on the Hudson River, July 15, 1779. Congress voted him a silver medal. No trustworthy information can be found concerning him. He is said to have been born in Ireland and was reported to have died near Charleston, South Carolina, from injuries caused by a fall from his horse. Supposed to be the "Major Jack Stew-

art" who was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of 1st Maryland regiment, 10 February, 1781. [Loubat, 5; 28, pl. v.]

STONE, THOMAS, 1743-1787.

Born in Charles county in 1743; completed preparatory studies; studied law, admitted to the bar, and began practice in Frederick, Md., in 1764; moved to Charles county, in 1771; state senator, 1779-1783; delegate to the continental Congress, 1775-1779 and 1784-1785; died in Alexandria, Va., October 5, 1787.

By resolution No. 89 of 1834 (*q. v.* under *Chase*), the Governor was authorized to have painted full length portraits of Stone, Chase and Paca for the State House.

Chapter 404 of the Acts of 1874, directed that portraits of Stone, Paca and Johnson, suitably framed, be painted and contributed to the collection in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

STOUFFER, CAPTAIN.

Captain Stouffer of the ship *Antarctic*, a citizen of Baltimore, was awarded gold medal and \$7,500 by Congress; medals given by New York and Philadelphia and a watch by the N. Y. Corn Exchange. Daily papers of June 18, 1868. [See Loubat, 1:412.]

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the thanks of this State be, and they are hereby tendered to Captain Creighton, of the Bark *Three Bells*, Captain Lowe, of the *Kilby*, and Captain Stouffer, of the *Antarctic*, for their noble and humane conduct in rescuing so many valuable lives from the wreck of the ill-fated Steamer *San Francisco*.

"Resolved, That the thanks of their native State are also tendered to Captain James T. Watkins,¹ the noble and heroic commander of the unfortunate Steamship *San Francisco*, and to Major Wise,¹ Lieutenants W. A. Winder and Charles S. Winder, and Lieutenant Frank Key Murray, for their courageous and gallant bearing during those trying scenes." [Resolution No. 9, Acts of 1854.]

¹ Unidentified.

SWAN, ROBERT.

Second lieutenant of infantry, Feb. 23, 1847; voltigeurs, April 9, 1847; honorably mustered out, Aug. 31, 1848.

"The thanks of the General Assembly tendered for intrepid and gallant conduct in all the battles of the Valley of Mexico." [Resolution No. 79, Acts of 1849.]

TANEY, ROGER BROOKE, 1777-1864.

Born, Calvert county, 17 March, 1777; admitted to the Bar in 1799; Member of the House of Delegates, 1800; State Senator, 1816; appointed Attorney-General of Maryland, 1827; Attorney-General of the U. S., 1831; Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, 1836; died, Washington, D. C., 12 October, 1864.

"That five thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to the building, or erecting a suitable monument over the remains of the late Chief Justice Taney, on some suitable site in the State House yard, or in the State House itself." [Chapter 71, Acts of 1867, p. 100.]

"Whereas, it is proper and right that the public service of so great and good a man as the late Chief Justice Taney should be cherished and preserved in the memories of our people, and kept before the youth of our State as worthy of their emulation.

"Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a joint special committee of three on the part of the Senate, and four on the part of the House of Delegates, be appointed to request the Committee appointed under the Act of the General Assembly, A. D. 1867, chapter 56 [71], to appear in the Hall of the House of Delegates on the seventeenth day of March next, and joint committee be authorized to secure the services of some distinguished citizen of Maryland to deliver an oration on the life and public services of the late Chief Justice; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the said special committee be instructed to invite the Governor, the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and other high officials of this State, the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, as also the family and relatives of the late Chief Justice, to be present on the occasion." [Resolution No. 2, Acts of 1874.]

TILGHMAN, MATTHEW, 1718-1790.

Born in Queen Anne county, Md., Feb. 17, 1718; Justice for Talbot county, 1744-45, and Presiding Justice, 1769; Burgess for Talbot county, 1751-58, and for Queen Anne county, 1760-61, and for Talbot again, 1768-74; Chairman Committee of Correspondence, December, 1774, and of the Council of Safety, July, 1775; President of the Maryland Conventions of 1774, 1776; Member of Congress, 1774-76; Senator for Talbot county, 1777-1781; died, May 4, 1790.

The General Assembly of 1906, by Chapter 504, appropriated six hundred dollars for painting his portrait for the State House.

TOME, JACOB, 1910-1898.

Born in York county, Pa., August 13, 1810; merchant, capitalist, banker; State Senator for Cecil county, 1864-67; founder of the school at Port Deposit which bears his name; died, March 16, 1898.

"Whereas, the General Assembly of Maryland has heard with profound regret of the death of Jacob Tome, late of Cecil county, deceased, and

"Whereas, on account of his prominent connection with the history of this State and his broad-minded benevolence in producing from his resources accumulated by a life of industry and integrity, and his great addition to the educational advantages of the State in the endowment of the institute which bears his name; and,

"Whereas, for the fact that in his individual capacity as a citizen and a member of the General Assembly of the State, by his wisdom and financial knowledge he greatly assisted the State in a time of financial depression and of war to preserve her credit, and so supply her resources that her financial integrity was maintained in the foremost ranks of the States of the Union, it is but right and proper that the Legislature of Maryland in session assembled should give expression of its appreciation of the worth of one of the State's foremost citizens; therefore,

"Be it resolved by the General Assembly, That in the death

of Jacob Tome the State of Maryland recognizes his great worth and mourns the death of one of her most useful, benevolent and faithful citizens.

"*Resolved*, That his life of fidelity, industry and integrity is one to be pointed to with pride as an example and stimulus to the rising generation of our citizens." [Resolution No. 9, Acts of 1898.]

TOWSON, NATHAN, 1784-1854.

Born near Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1784; previous to the war of 1812, he commanded a company of volunteer artillery and was Adjutant of the 7th Md. regt.; appointed Captain in 2d U. S. Artillery, March, 1812, and on October 9, aided by Lieut. Elliot of the Navy, captured the British brig *Caledonia*, under the guns of Fort Erie; was engaged in the battle of Queenstown, in the capture of Fort George, in the affair at Stony Creek, wounded at Fort George, took part in the capture of Fort Erie, in the battle of Chippewa, and in the front rank at the battle of Niagara. In May, 1816, he was brevetted Major and Lieut.-Col. for his achievements, and again in 1849, as Major-General for meritorious services during the Mexican War; died, Washington, D. C., July 20, 1854.

The General Assembly by resolution 63 of the Acts of 1832, directed the Governor to procure and present to Colonel Towson a sword, as a testimony of the "admiration and gratitude of his native state for his distinguished gallantry, and highly valuable service during the last war with Great Britain." Full text under *John Gallagher*.

TRIPPE, JOHN, -1810.

A gallant officer of the U. S. Navy, entered the service as sailing master, 6 May, 1803, and was made lieutenant, 9 January, 1807; served under Preble in the attacks on Tripoli, July-Sept., 1804, and was severely wounded; died at sea off Havana, 9 July, 1810.

By resolution of March 3, 1805, Congress awarded him a handsome sword.

WATSON, WILLIAM H., 1808-1846.

Born in Baltimore, August 30, 1808; studied law; appointed aide to Governor Pratt; commanded the volunteer company "the Independent Blues;" Member of House of Delegates, 1838, and Speaker of the House in 1843; commissioned Colonel of the Maryland and District of Columbia Volunteers; killed at the Battle of Monterey, Sept. 21, 1846.

Resolution of respect to his memory, *q. v.* under *Trueman Cross*. [Resolution No. 5, Acts of 1846.]

"Whereas, intelligence has reached the seat of government that the remains of Lieutenant Colonel William H. Watson and Captain Randolph Ridgely, have been received in the city of Baltimore for interment; therefore,

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That as a mark of respect for the memory of these distinguished officers, the Senate and House of Delegates will stand adjourned on Monday next, the eighth instant, the day fixed for their funeral obsequies, and will unite in the procession.

"Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to cause the National Flag to be displayed at half mast from the State House steeple, during the day of the funeral, and that he direct guns to be fired between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, at intervals of half hour, during the march of the procession." [Resolution No. 66, Acts of 1846.]

WEBSTER, JOHN ADAMS, 1787-1876.

Born, Harford county, Md., September 19, 1787; served as third Lieutenant on the privateer *Rossie* under Commodore Barney; served with distinction at the battle of Bladensburg; in command of "Babcock," the six gun battery, east of Fort Covington, during the bombardment of Baltimore; on Nov. 22, 1819, he was commissioned Captain in the revenue service, and during the Mexican War he commanded a fleet of eight cutters to co-operate in the campaign on Rio Grande river and before Vera Cruz; retired from active service in 1865; died, Harford county, Md., July 4, 1876.

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That his Excellency the Governor of Maryland procure a sword with

suitable ornaments and devices, and present, in the name of his native state, to Captain John A. Webster, for his gallant defence of the battery committed to his charge, during the memorable attack against the city of Baltimore, September the twelfth, eighteen hundred and fourteen." [Resolution No. 3, Acts of 1835.]

A handsome sword also presented by the citizens of Baltimore in 1816.

WHYTE, WILLIAM PINKNEY, 1824-1908.

Born, Baltimore, Md., Aug. 9, 1824; admitted to the bar in 1846; representative in legislature, 1847-48; Comptroller of the Treasury of Md., 1853-55; appointed to U. S. Senate to fill unexpired term of Reverdy Johnson (July 13, 1868, March 3, 1869); Governor of Maryland, 1871-74; U. S. Senator, 1875-81; Mayor of Baltimore, 1881-82; city solicitor, 1900-1903; appointed to U. S. Senate to fill unexpired term of A. P. Gorman (June 8, 1906-March 17, 1908); died, March 17, 1908.

Resolution of respect to his memory, "a deserved tribute to an honorable and illustrious career." [Resolution No. 11, Acts of 1908.]

WILMOT, JOHN, 1778-1858.

Born in Annapolis, Md., in 1778; educated at St. John's College; commissioned Ensign in 5th Md. Regiment, Militia, 1809; served with the Baltimore United Volunteers through the War of 1812, being present at Bladensburg and North Point, at the latter of which he distinguished himself and was mentioned in General Orders; appointed Adjutant General of Maryland, 10 March, 1856; died at Annapolis, 4 March, 1858.

His funeral services were conducted in the hall of the House of Delegates and were attended by the Governor, the State officials, and members of the General Assembly. The State House flag was half masted in his honor by direction of the Governor.

WINDER, CHARLES S.

Brevet 2d Lieutenant 4th Artillery, 1 July, 1850; 2d Lieutenant 3d Artillery, 21 July, 1851; 1st Lieutenant, 5 April, 1854; Captain, 9th Infantry, 3 March, 1855; resigned, 1 April, 1861.

The thanks of the General Assembly for his courageous and gallant bearing on the occasion of the wreck of the *San Francisco*. [Resolution No. 9, Acts of 1854.] See *Stouffer*.

WINDER, WILLIAM A.

2d Lieutenant 3d Artillery, 24 March, 1848; 1st Lieutenant, 22 August, 1853; Captain, 14 May 1861; resigned, 18 October, 1866.

The thanks of the General Assembly for his courageous and gallant bearing on the occasion of the wreck of the *San Francisco*. [Resolution No. 9, Acts of 1854.] See *Stouffer*.

"TWO INDIAN ARROWS OF THOSE PARTS."

LAWRENCE C. WROTH.

"To hold of Us, our heirs and successors, Kings of England, as of our Castle of Windsor, in our Country of Berks, in free and common Socage, by Fealty only for all services, and not *in Capite*, nor by Knights service, Yielding therefore, unto Us, our heirs and successors Two Indian Arrows of those parts, to be delivered at the said Castle of Windsor, every year, on Tuesday in Easter week; and also the fifth part of all Gold and Silver Ore which shall happen from time to time to be found within the aforesaid limits."

The Maryland Historical Society has recently secured by purchase a receipt taken in 1780 by Henry Harford for a payment of two Indian Arrows yielded by him as rental for the province of Maryland. Although at this date Harford's authority was not recognized in Maryland, it is evident that as

a matter of precaution he continued the payment of his rent to the Crown, doubtless intending to enter his receipt as evidence in the Chancery proceedings which later he instituted for reimbursement by the Crown for damages which his estate had suffered through his loyalty during the War of the Revolution. This receipt of 1780 is given below, together with the calendar numbers of thirty-eight receipts for a similar payment made by the several Lords Proprietary between the years 1633 and 1765, all of which are to be found among the Calvert Papers. As far as is known, these are the only existing receipts, but as the Harford receipt was purchased only a year ago, it is possible that others may be discovered from time to time. At any rate those presented here are sufficient evidence that neither the Lords Proprietary nor the officers of the Crown regarded the nominal rental named in the Charter as a meaningless legal form. The rent was paid regularly, and one of the receipts given in full below is for four arrows, two of which represented the unpaid rent of the year before, which happened to be the year 1654 when Lord Baltimore's government in Maryland was overthrown by the Puritans of Annapolis.

Whether each year two new arrows were sent over from Maryland for the payment of the rental, or whether Brother Peasely and Caecilius the Secretary and others kept in their London offices two stock arrows which they presented regularly every year at Windsor and which were as regularly returned to them, the form having been complied with, is a question difficult of decision. To "touch and remit" was an ancient custom in all lands in certain cases of tribute payment, and it is probable that some such procedure was followed for many years when my lord's agent journeyed to Windsor and solemnly presented to the Governor of the Castle, or to the keeper of his majesty's wardrobe or even to the gunner the two Indian arrows from Maryland. We can be sure that the first year's payment, carefully noted by Caecilius, consisted of two of the best and newest arrows which he could procure.

An interesting circumstance in the history of the proprietary

provinces of America, particularly of Maryland, is the survival in their charters of feudal customs of land tenure. Theoretically the title to all land was derived from the sovereign, who parcelled it among certain lords. In their turn, these made further divisions and the process continued until the smallest landholders were reached in the descending scale. Each landholder owed his overlord some form of rental, either in kind or in service, or in both, and the service thus paid was the basis of the labor system and military establishment of the country. Kilty has an interesting summary of Blackstone's discussion of the nature of these services and of the principles of feudal tenure in general. The following extract is from the *Land-Holder's Assistant*, page 24:

"These services in respect to their quality were either *free* or *base* services; in respect to their quantity and the time of exacting them were either *certain* or *uncertain*. . . . 'The certain services whether free or base, were such as were stinted in quantity, and could not be exceeded on any pretence; as to pay a stated annual rent, or to plough such a field for three days: The uncertain depended upon unknown contingencies; as, to do a military service in person or pay an assessment in lieu of it *when called upon*; or to wind a horn whenever the Scots invaded the realm, which are free services, or to do whatever the Lord should command, which is a base or *villein* service.'

"Tenure is a stipulated condition under which (among other things) real property is *held*: The person holding Land under feudal tenure is called a *tenant*, and the property itself a *tenement*. Of tenements there were two kinds, frank tenement and Villeinage: Of the former some were held freely, in consideration of homage or Knight service; others in free socage with the service of fealty only. . . . Of the two kinds comprehended in Frank tenement the tenure by Knights service, or in Chivalry, was the most universal and esteemed the most honorable species, but drew after it certain fruits and consequences so burthensome as to make it less desirable than that of common socage, and was

attended by the particular disadvantage of uncertainty, at least in respect to time, in the services to be performed. The services by free socage were like the others *free* and *honourable* in their nature, and had the advantage of being reduced to an absolute certainty. It is by this tenure, to wit, *free and common socage, by fealty only for all services*, that Lord Baltimore held the grant of Maryland, and under the same his grants were made to the settlers."

The following definition given in Bouvier's *Law Dictionary* supplies a satisfactory derivation of the word socage or socage: "This word, according to the earlier common law writers, originally signified a service rendered by a tenant to his lord, by the *soke* or ploughshare; but Mr. Sommer's etymology, referred to by Blackstone, seems more apposite, who derives it from the Saxon word *soc*, which signifies liberty or privilege, denoting thereby a free or privileged tenure."

The rental of lands held under socage tenure has taken many curious forms. There is record of an estate held by a tenant whose overlord was to receive from him annually a rose, and of another the rental of which was a pair of gilt spurs, but the most common rents under socage tenure were payments in kind, such as a pair of capons or a bushel of corn. The manors held in Maryland of the Lords Proprietary were under socage tenure and their rental was generally in kind. These rentals in kind are easily understood, but for an explanation of such unusual payments as a pair of spurs or two arrows, it is necessary again to refer to an extract from the erudite Kilty, who writes as follows:

"To close our explanation of socage tenure, it is to be observed that this is deemed to include under it all other methods of holding free lands by certain invariable rents and duties:—Among these is *Petit Sergeanty*, which, as defined by Littleton, 'consists in holding lands of the King by the service of rendering to him annually some small implement of war, as a bow, a sword, a lance, an arrow, or the like.' It is possibly under this custom that Lord Baltimore was bound in acknowledgment

for his grant of Maryland to deliver annually at the King's Castle of Windsor 'two Indian arrows of those parts.' Services and rents are very much confounded with each other in all accounts of feudal customs, but as Lord Baltimore held by fealty in lieu of all other services, and as the payment of two arrows is not a personal service, the render or 'Yielding' of these implements ought probably to be considered as an annual rent."

There was a continuous struggle from the earliest days of feudalism on the parts of landholders to force the landlords to commute their rentals from the "uncertain" military or personal service to the more satisfactory if less glorious "certain" service represented by a fixed rental. "Free and common socage" was the goal toward which they aimed, and gradually in the English documents these words began to displace the old term, "by Knights service." The change was accomplished very slowly, however, and as late as the year 1623, we find that the tenure of Lord Baltimore's province of Avalon was "*in capite* by Knights service, and yielding therefor to us our heirs and successors, a white horse whensoever and as often as it shall happen that wee, our heirs or successors shall come into the said Territory or Region." Under the circumstances this service could never have become onerous, but as a matter of principle the tenure of Maryland by common socage was a more satisfactory form for the Proprietary from many standpoints. In this matter of its form of tenure the Avalon grant was anachronistic, for the first charter of Virginia, granted in 1606, provided that the tenure of that territory should be by "free and common socage," and in the first year after the restoration of Charles II, the Act of Tenure of Parliament abolished once for all the tenure of land "by Knights service," and practically all existing forms of tenure were merged into that by socage. Feudalism was brought to an end in England by the passage of the Act of Tenure of 1660.

The Harford receipt is accompanied by Speed's Map of Virginia, taken from his "Prospect of the most famous parts of the

World. London, 1676." On the back of the map is a Description of Maryland, in which occurs the paragraph from the Charter, concerning the annual rental of the two arrows. The text of the receipt is as follows:

28 March 1780.

Reed: this 28th day of March 1780, being Tuesday in Easter Week at this his Majesty's Castel of Windsor from Henry Harford Esq^r Lord Proprietary of the Province of Maryland in America, by the Hands of Hugh Hamersley, Esq^r Secretary of the Same Province Two Indian Arrows of Those parts.

I say Reed. in the Absence of General Phillips Deputy Governour of Windsor Castle.

p. me William Jarman, Gunner.

The receipts from the "Calvert Papers" follow, the first being number 841:

Coppy of my letter to the Deputy Constable of Windsor Castle when I sent my first rent of 2 Indian Arrowes for Maryland, by John Langford.

By a late grant of a Territory or continent of land called Maryland in America, passed vnto me under the greate seal of England I am to pay his Mat^{ie} every yeare on the Tuesday in Easter weeke at his castle of Windsor two Indian arrowes: as a yearlie rent for the said Territory. W^{ch} Arrowes I have accordingly sent by this bearer my servant to be payd accordingly and I desire yo^r acquittance for the receipt of them so I rest

Yo^r loving friend

23 April 1633.

No. 842 Tuesday the 23rd day of Aprill 1633 in the Ninth yeare of the raigne of o^r Sovereigne Lord Kinge Charles.

Memorand. that the day and yeare above said the right Honorable Cecill Lord Baltimore hath tendered and left by the handes of his servant John Langford at and wth in the

Castle of Windsor in the Countie of Berk Two Indian Arrowes for one yeares rent due to the Kinges Matie this present day for a Territory or continent of land called Maryland in America granted by his Matie vnder the great Seale of England to the said Lord Baltimore vnder the yearlie rent aforesaid. In testimonie whereof we have herevnto subscribed the day and yeare abovesaid.

W. Thomas, keeper of his Mties Wardrobe
James Furleigh.
George Starkey.

Endorsed: A certificate of the tendring of my rent to the king at Windsor Castle for Maryland: by the hands of John Langford.

N. 843. Aprill 8th 1634. Signed by George Starkey; arrows delivered by John Langford.

No. 844. Aprill 19, 1636. Signed by W. Thomas; arrows delivered by Langford.

No. 845. April 1637. Signed by Wm. Thomas.

No. 846. March 27, 1638. Signed by George Starkey; arrows delivered by Langford.

No. 847. Aprill 7, 1640. Signed by George Starkey.

No. 848. Aprill 27, 1641. Signed by George Starkey; arrows delivered by Richard Dudley.

No. 849. Aprill 12, 1642. Signed by W. Thomas.

No. 850. Aprill 4, 1643. Signed by George Starkey; arrows delivered by Richard Fludd.

No. 851. *Endorsed:* Copy of ye acquittance for 4 Indian Arrows payd then at Windsor Castle by me John Langford.

Tuesday in Easter Week, the 17 of Aprill 1655.

M^d. The day and yeare above written the Right Honble Cecill Lord Baltemore by his servant John Langford gent hath left, tendered and delivered at the Castle of Windsor in the County of Berks to the use of his highness the Lord protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland and

the Dominions therto belonging, two Indian Arrowes for one yeares rent for the said Province ending the day of the date hereof and also two more of the like arrowes for another yeares rent for the sayd Province w^{ch} was due for one yeare ended on Easter Tuesday last past 1654. I say received to the use of his said Highness as aforesaid by mee.

No. 852. Aprill 8, 1656. Signed by Xpr. Whichcote, Governour of the Castle under his highness; arrows delivered by Langford.

No. 853. March 31, 1657. Signed by Xpr. Whichcote; arrows delivered by Langford.

No. 854. Aprill 13, 1658. Signed by Cpr. Whichcote; arrows delivered by Langford.

No. 855. Aprill 24, 1660. Signed by R^d. Winter; arrows delivered by Langford.

No. 856. Tuesday in Easter Week, the 16th of April 1661.

The Castle of Windsor. Memorand^m the day and yeare above written the Right Hon^{ble} Cecill Lord Baltimore did personally pay unto his Mat^{ie} within the Castle of Windsor in the County of Berks to the use of his Mat^{ie} for the Province of Maryland in America, a yeares Rentt due this day two Indian Arrowes of those parts ffor the Reeceipt whereof by his Mat^{ies} Command I John Lord Viscount Mordaunt as Constable of the said Castle Do give the said Lord Baltimore this acquittance.

Mordaunt.—*

No. 857. Aprill 1, 1662. Signed, Hartgett, Baron; arrows delivered by George Starkey.

No. 858. Aprill 21, 1663. Signed, Mordaunt; arrows delivered by William Talbott.

No. 859. Aprill 25, 1671. Signed by Trevor Wheler; arrows delivered by "Mr. Edward Wise, keeper of his Mat^{ies} stores in Windsor Castle."

* John, 1st baron Mordaunt, 1627-1675, appointed Constable of Windsor Castle in 1660.

- Nos. 860-865. 1672-1677. Signed by Charles Potts; arrows delivered by Edward Wise.
- No. 866. April 27, 1736. Signed by Jno. Olivier; arrows delivered by William Thorp.
- No. 867. Aprill 4, 1738. Signed by Jno. Olivier; arrows delivered by Thorp.
- No. 868. Aprill 24, 1737. Signed by Thos. Rowland, Master Gunner; arrows delivered by Thorp.
- No. 869. Aprill 8, 1740. Signed by Jno. Olivier; arrows delivered by Thorp.
- Nos. 870-878. 1743-1751. Signed by Jno. Olivier; arrows delivered by John Browning.
- No. 879. April 9, 1765. Signed by Will^m Jarman, Gunner; arrows delivered by Hon. Caecilius Calvert, the provincial Secretary.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION FOR ELIZABETH TOWN DISTRICT
[WASHINGTON COUNTY].**

(Continued from Vol. XII, p. 163.)

Wednesday the 8th of May 1776.

The Committee met according to Adjournment all the Members present as on Yesterday except Captⁿ Hughes, Captⁿ Hogmyer, and Captⁿ Cellar appear'd M^r John Rench.

Ordered that the sundry Persons do pay the Sums annexed to their Names in one Month from the Date hereof, and deliver up their fire Arms immediately, if they have any, except Pistols, to the several Persons appointed to receive the same viz. Christian Newcomer to pay 7.. 10 Common Money To Captⁿ Jam^s Wallen.

	£ s
Jacob Warner to pay	5.. 00 D ^o
Jacob Martin to pay	7.. 10 D ^o

Henry Avey to pay	2.. 00	D ^o
Geo. Whitmyer to pay	5.. 00	D ^o
Hen ^y Hoover to pay	2.. 00	D ^o
John Hoover to pay	2.. 00	D ^o
Jacob Hoover Jun ^r D ^o	2.. 00	D ^o
W ^m Russell D ^o	2.. 00	D ^o
Jos. Bowman D ^o	5.. 00	D ^o a Gun to be delivered
Jacob Root D ^o	5.. 00	D ^o and delivered his fire Arms to D ^o
Sam ^l Funk D ^o	5.. 00	D ^o
Hen ^y Funk D ^o	5.. 00	D ^o
Hen ^y Knave D ^o	5.. 00	D ^o
Jacob Stover D ^o	5.. 00	D ^o
Adam Shoop D ^o	3.. 00	D ^o
Conrad Hertzog D ^o	2.. 00	paid to Capt ⁿ Linck
David Funk to pay	7.. 00	Common Money to Capt ^t Peter Reed
Jos. Funk D ^o	7.. 00	D ^o
Peter Stay an invalid		a Gun to be deliver'd to d ^o
Christian Troxel D ^o	3.. 00	D ^o D ^o paid to Doct ^r Schnebley
Michael Cagay D ^o	7.. 00	D ^o
Jacob Grove D ^o	3.. 00	D ^o
Chris ⁿ Koogle D ^o	3.. 00	D ^o
Jos. Byerly D ^o	5.. 00	
Adam Koogle an invalid	5.. 00	a Gun delivered to the Com- mittee N ^o 3
Chris ⁿ Koogle Jr D ^o	4.. 00	D ^o
Jacob Leshner D ^o	4.. 00	D ^o
Morris Deale invalid		
Geo. Hoover 5 y ^{rs}		a Gun to D ^o
John Hoover	2.. 00	paid to Capt ⁿ Linck
Jacob Look Jun ^r	5.. 00	
John Waggoner		enroll'd and has not Associated
Jacob Rowland 50 y ^{rs}		
Hen ^y Rowland	7.. 10	D ^o
David Rowland	7.. 00	D ^o

Christian Eversole	50 years	
John Muskberger	2.. 00	a Gun delivered to the Committee N ^o 1
Martin Muskberger an invalid		a Gun deliv ^d to D ^o N ^o 2
Jos. Avery to pay	3.. 00	Common Money to Cap ^t Bazil Williams
Christ ⁿ Miller 50 y ^{rs}		a Gun to D ^o
Ab ^m Miller	5.. 00	
John Kernhart	3.. 00	
Sam ^l Blecher		not worth £30
Sam ^l Mayer 50 y ^{rs}		To Cap ^t Michael Fockler
Chris ⁿ Rorar to pay	5.. 00	a Gun to D ^o paid Cap ^t Linck £5.0.0
John Funk D ^o	7.. 10	D ^o
Benj ⁿ Noll D ^o	5.. 00	D ^o
Hen ^y Funk Jun ^r	7.. 00	D ^o a Gun deliver'd to D ^o N ^o 4
Sam ^l Bachel Sen ^r		a Minister a Gun to D ^o
Sam ^l Bachel Jun ^r	7.. 00	D ^o
Isaac Bachel D ^o	7.. 00	D ^o
Jos. Rench 50 y ^{rs}		a Gun to D ^o
Herman Clappler		Invalid—a Gun to D ^o
Adam Piper to pay	8.. 00	Common Money to Cap ^t Martin Kershner
Michael Boovey	2.. 00	D ^o paid to Doct ^r Schnebley
	£ s	
Jacob Broombaugh Sen ^r	50 y ^{rs}	a Gun to Cap ^t Jn ^o Cellars
Jacob Broombaugh Jun ^r	3.. 00	Common Money to pay to D ^o
John Broombaugh	3.. 00	D ^o
Ab ^m Gansinger D ^o	5.. 00	D ^o
Herman Clappler D ^o		not worth 30£
Chris ⁿ Shank D ^o	5.. 00	D ^o
Jacob Coughinour D ^o	5.. 00	D ^o
Michael Shank D ^o	5.. 00	D ^o
Ab ^m Lidey D ^o	5.. 00	D ^o
Jn ^o Miller Dunkard D ^o	5.. 00	D ^o

Daniel Switzer D ^o	3.. 00	D ^o
Martin Bachel D ^o	7.. 10	D ^o
And ^w Postator D ^o	5.. 00	D ^o
Dealman Wafhabaugh 50 y ^{rs}		
John Wafhabaugh to pay	7.. 00	Common Money to Capt ⁿ Cel- lars
Jacob Huffer D ^o	7.. 10	D ^o a Gun to D ^o Rem ^{it} 2.. 10
Jacob Studebaker D ^o	5.. 00	D ^o
John Bowman D ^o	5.. 00	D ^o
David Miller D ^o	7.. 00	D ^o
John Newswanger Invalid		and will not Associate
Philip Jacob Miller 50 y ^{rs}		to D ^o
John Long upwards of 50 y ^{rs}		D ^o
John Clapper	2.. 00	D ^o
David M. Philips Sen ^r	5.. 00	

The Committee adjourns for an Hour.

The Committee met according to Adjournment.

And continued to assess the non-associators and non-enrollers as aforesaid.

	£	s	
Peter Hick to pay	5.. 00		to Capt ⁿ Sam ^l Hughes
John Huntzaker D ^o	5.. 00		
Nicholas Huntzaker D ^o	5.. 00		
Jacob Shockey D ^o	5.. 00		
Chris ⁿ Hyple D ^o	4.. 00		a Gun to be deliver'd to D ^o
Philip Smith D ^o			not worth 30£
Jacob Good			
Ab ^m Good D ^o	5.. 00		
Christopher Good to pay	5.. 00		to Capt ⁿ Sam ^l Hughes
John Hoover Jun. D ^o	2.. 00		D ^o
Peter Newcomer D ^o	4.. 00		D ^o
Nich ^l Myer 50 y ^{rs}			
Leonard Baugh			not worth 30£
Philip Stambaugh to pay	4.. 00		to Capt ⁿ Hogmyer

And ^w Kephart D ^o	3.. 00	D ^o
John Hoover above 50 y ^{rs}		
Oulerich Hoover to pay	6.. 00	
John Vanswanger D ^o	3.. 00	
Michael Baugh D ^o		not worth 30£
Adam Hann D ^o	5.. 00	
John Darby D ^o	4.. 00	
And ^w Hoover D ^o 50 y ^{rs}		
Christian Thoms D ^o	5.. 00	
Jacob Thoms Sen ^r D ^o	5.. 00	a Gun to be delivered
Jacob Thoms Jun ^r D ^o	5.. 00	
Martin Funk D ^o	5.. 00	
Jacob Miller D ^o	6.. 00	
John Good D ^o	5.. 00	
Christian Hoover D ^o	5.. 00	
Mich ^l Menser D ^o		will not associate
John Rorer D ^o	10.. 00	
Jacob Rorer to pay	10.. 00	to Capt ⁿ Hogmyer
Martin Rorer D ^o	10.. 00	D ^o
Jacob Bear D ^o	2.. 00	
Paul Rhode D ^o	8.. 00	
—— Rhodes Sen. D ^o	5.. 00	

This Day Colⁿ John Stull acknowledged to this Committee that he received from the Treasurer, Thomas Harwood by order of the Council of Safety 37£.. 9s.. 6^d Curr^t Money it being the Sum due for fifty one Blankets purchased by this Committee for the Use of the Province by order of the Council of Safety.

Ordered that Captⁿ James Wallen, Peter Reed, Bazil Williams, Michael Fockler, Martin Kershner, John Cellars, Samuel Hughes, Conrad Hogmyer be impowered by Warrant to receive the Sundry Sums of Money heretofore Assessed by this Committee against the several Persons as per Lists to be made and annexed thereto who have not enrolled, and the fire Arms they may have from those who have not associated agreeable to

the Resolves of the Convention in December Last, within each of their districts, to be made out in manner and form following.

You are hereby authorized or impowered to receive from the sundry persons the sums of Money, annexed to each or their several names as per the List hereunto annexed at the End of one Month from the Date hereof and such fire Arms immediately, except Pistols, that are or may be in their Possession, or otherways may be their or either of their Properties wherever found, and make Return thereof to the Committee of Observation that shall sit next after the time aforesaid, being the Sums levied or Assessed on them and each of them for not enrolling and associating agreeable to the Directions of the Convention of December last, and this shall be your Authority, given under my Hand this 8th day of May 1776 by order of the Committee.

The above Warrants with the separte Lists of Names and Sums annexed to them being Copied and transmitted to the several Gentlemen appointed for that Purpose to be by them collected agreeable to the order of the Committee.

The Committee adjourns till the first Tuesday in June 1776.

The Committee Mett According to Adjournment members present.

Coll Samuel Beall Jn^r In the Chair

Coll Joseph Smith	Joseph Chapline
Maj ^r Henry Shriock	Capt ⁿ James Smith
Maj ^r Christian Orandorff	Capt ⁿ John Cellar
Coll Andrew Rentch	John Rentch
Capt ^t Michel Fockler	Jam ^s Clark continued as Clk
Capt ^t William Hizer	Capt ⁿ Sam. Hughes
Christian Lance	Capt ⁿ Conrad Hogmire
George Swingle	

On Application being made by the sundry Persons hereafter mentioned that they are distressed, and unable to pay the several fines assessed against them as non-Enrollers by this Committee on the 8th day of May last and after considering the

Reasons offered by them, in Support thereof, this Committee have thought fit to remit viz:

	£	s
To John Clapper . . .	2..	00
To Chris ⁿ Koogle . . .	1..	00

Daniel Switzer remitted 3.. 00 because enroll'd with Capt Heyser.

The Committee adjourns for an Hour.

The Committee met according to Adjournment.

This day Captⁿ Michael Fockler acknowledged to this Committee that he received from Heligess the Treasurer for the Continental Congress the sum of 524£.. 12^s.. 10^d Current Money, it being the amount of the list of Sundries furnished Captⁿ John Nelsons Company in the Continental Service as per Letter to John Hancock Esq^r heretofore entered, except the Discount of 9£.. 15^s part of Henry Tootwilers Account disallowed—which Sum he engages to pay to the several Claimants.

Ordered that the Clerk advertise that all Claims against the Publick for sundries furnished for the Continental Service, be made and laid before the Committee on the first Tuesday of July.

The following Persons are in an Additional Return made by Captⁿ John Cellars, who will not enroll and Associate, and are fined or assessed as is annexed to their names viz.

Chris. Wheetmore to pay	4.. 00	
Jacob Herr	2.. 00	
Henry Calglessor	3.. 00	
Do by Capt ⁿ James Smith		
Samuel Volgamet to pay	5.. 00	
Jacob Tugg	4.. 00	p ^d to And ^w Lynch
Christian Weldey p ^d	3.. 00	
John Weldey	3.. 00	
Jacob Weldey	2.. 00	paid to Doct ^r Schnebley

Captⁿ Samuel Hughes returns the Warrant directed to him for the Collecting of Sundry fines assessed on the sundry persons, therein mentioned unexecuted, giving Reasons satisfactory, and Admitted by the Committee, ordered that the Warrant be renewed and directed to Ensign Matthias Hickman.

Also Captⁿ Conrad Hogmire's to D^o

And likewise Captⁿ John Celler's directed to John Miller Constable.

D^o Captⁿ Michael Fockler's To Lieut John Shryock.

Ordered that the Guns given in by the sundry persons be appraised, and that Captⁿ Isaac Baker and Captⁿ John Reynolds be sworn and qualified for that purpose, who were sworn and qualified before Samuel Beall viz.

You and each of you make Oath that you will well and truly appraise and Value the Gun or Guns now shewed you according to the best of your abilities and Judgment in the common Circulating Currency according to the Resolves of the Convention in July last, so help you God.

	£	s
a Gun N ^o 1 valued to	1..	5 Cy from John Musberger
D ^o N ^o 2 D ^o	2..	0 from Martin Muskberger
D ^o N ^o 3 D ^o	1..	10 Adam Koogle
D ^o N ^o 4 D ^o	1..	5 Henry Funk Receipt pass'd
D ^o N ^o 5 D ^o	1..	10 Christ. Troxal Receipt pass'd
D ^o N ^o 6 D ^o Rifle	1..	00 Joseph Rentch Receipt pass'd
D ^o N ^o 7 D ^o	1..	15 Herrman Clapper Receipt pass'd

Maj^r Henry Shryock hath furnished the Committee with two Quires of Paper.

Ordered that the Sundry persons residing on the Maryland Side of the old Line commonly called the temporary Line, adjoining to Captⁿ Isaac Bakers District, do enroll, exercise and muster under his Command.

The Committee adjourns 'till to morrow Morning at 8 O'Clock.

Wednesday June 5th 1776 The Committee met according to adjournment all Members present as on yesterday, except Captⁿ Hughes Captⁿ Hogmire & M^r Lentz.

Maj^r Henry Shryock produced Receipts to this Committee for the Sum of 292[£].. 18^s.. 3^d paid to sundry persons for Rifle Guns and other Articles furnished Captⁿ Michael Cressops Comp^y it being the full amount of the Money paid into his hands by Daniel Heester per Order of the Committee except £4.. 10 for W^m English and £2.. 12.. 6 for Matthias Ott as £1.. 00.. 3 was disallowed, on the payment of the whole Account sent by Daniel Heester.

Ordered that Warrants be made out and sent to Capt^{ns} John Reynolds, Joseph Chapline, Henry Butter, Isaac Baker, John Bonnet and Lieut^{ts} Robert Smith and Captⁿ Casper Keller to summons Non-enrollers and non-associators to attend at Elisabeth Town the first Tuesday in July next to shew cause if any they have why they shall not be fined according to the Resolves of the Convention in July last.

Ordered that notice be given to Capt^{ns} James Wallen, Peter Reed, Bazil Williams, Martin Kershner, Michael Fockler to make a Return of their Warrants for collecting the fines assess'd on sundry persons within their Districts on the first Tuesday in July next at Elisabeth Town.

Christian Wheetmore appeared, and says he is upward of fifty Years of Age his fine of £4 is therefore remitted.

The Committee adjourns for an Hour.

The Committee met according to Adjournment.

Captⁿ Joseph Chapline and Captⁿ Henry Butler brought in and delivered to the Committee each an Enrollment of a Surplus Company of Militia, which were accepted and approved of.

We whose names are Subscribed do hereby enroll ourselves into a Company of Militia agreeable to the Resolution of the Provincial Convention held at Annapolis the 26th day of July 1775. And we do promise and engage that we will respectively

march to such places within this Province, and at such times as we shall be commanded by the Convention, or the Council of Safety of this Province or by our Officers in pursuance of the Orders of the said Convention of Council, and there with our whole power fight against whomsoever we shall be commanded by the Authority aforesaid. Witness our Hands this 6th day of January 1776.

Joseph Chapline	Rich ^d Moor
James Chapline	Peter Burrel
Thomas Crampton	Benj ⁿ Burrel
Jam ^s Stuart	Tho ^s Dean
John Duncan	Tho ^s Wiles Jun ^r
Rob ^t Cockburn	Edward Power
John Banks	Francis Adams
W ^m Roberts	David Meek
W ^m McGathy	Rob ^t McNutt
Fred ^k Waitenberger	Jam ^s McNutt
W ^m Codd	Joseph Morrison
Adam Deeds	Barnet McNutt
John Hill	Charles Mager
Hosias Crampton	Robert Work
W ^m Eason	W ^m Patterson
John Grimes	Tho ^s Stuart
James Dean	John McKey
Massam Dean	David Burcham
Hugh Cain	Peter Grabel
Rich ^d King	W ^m Newel
John Shirley	Joseph Newel
W ^m Gilson	Jn ^o O'Donald Jun ^r
Tho ^s Maddors	W ^m Patrick
Isaac Keepers	Mich ^l Marker
Clement Pearce	Jn ^o Wilkins
Jam ^s McKey Jun ^r	Tho ^s Shepherd
Henry Hann	Nich ^l Innas
John Berger	Jam ^s Martin
Tho ^s Leonard	Jam ^s Graham

Tho ^s Newel	Alex ^r McNutt Jun ^r
Jacob Shuff	W ^m Hamor
Jam ^s Black	David Miller
W ^m Renwicks	Tho ^s Murrow
John Grub	Tho ^s Night
Jesse Burns	And ^w Flick
George Myers	Sam ^l Donaldson
W ^m Mercer Smith	Rob ^t Huffman
And ^w Boort	Jacob Tussy
Mich ^l Gardener	Peter Wise
And ^w Crummy	Philip Strider
Rob ^t McNamee	Mich ^l Fox
Jeremiah Chapline	Philip Grove
Sam ^l Dean	

We whose names are subscribed do hereby enroll ourselves into a Company of Militia, agreeable to the Resolution of the Provincial Convention held at Annapolis the 26th day of July 1775 and we do promise and engage that we will respectively march to such places within this Province, and at such times as we shall be commanded by the Convention or the Council of Safety of this Province, or by our officers in pursuance of the Orders of the said Convention or Council and there with our whole Power fight against whomsoever we shall be commanded by the Authority aforesaid Witness our hands this 9th Day of March, A. D. 1776.

Henry Butler	Hen ^y Musgrove
Tho ^s Odel	Bartin Garret
John Nichol	Flayl Nichols
Bartin Philpot	Jam ^s Hase
Daniel Givens	Charles McLaughlin
Archibald Nichols	Posthumus Claget
Flayl Pain	John McAllister
Charles Wolverton	Arch ^d McAllister
Jam ^s Austin	Tho ^s McColl
Jam ^s Allen	Sam ^l Prather

Geo. Warters	Tho ^s Owens
Mich ^l George	Hen ^y Edward Butler
Jn ^o Deboy	W ^m Nichols
Adam Boot	Pat ^k Norris
Hugh McCoy	Jacob Grime
Hen ^y Ault	Nath ^l Dickson
Hen ^y Bowyer	Jeremiah Fulsom
W ^m Blair	Dan ^l Mulhoney
Leonard Ludwick	Ab ^m Richards
Leonard Carner	W ^m Sabator
W ^m Ault	W ^m Booth
Francis Worldley	John Newey
John Ault	Tho ^s Hagison
Tho ^s Austin	John Rinkar
Charles Philpot	George Lewis
Jeremiah Resley	W ^m Gladhill
Alex ^r Grinim	Rob ^t Booth
Mich ^l Hany	

Ordered that the original Enrollments be enclosed and sent to the Council of Safety, that Commissions may be made and sent for officers thereto.

On hearing a Matter of Dispute between Captⁿ John Reynold and Captⁿ Joseph Chapline relative to the men heretofore enroll'd by Joseph Chapline and Captⁿ Christian Orindolp, ordered that the following Men be deemed and taken to be Captⁿ John Reynolds for the future as th List entered on the opposite side.

Ordered that Captⁿ W^m Heyser is ordered by Letter to forbear levying the fine Assess'd on Youst Wand untill farther orders.

John Flick	John Lorr
John Bovill	Peter Lorr
W ^m Widmire	David Jackson
Francis Reynolds	George Heyser
John Heimes	Killian Strider

Peter Ham	Mich ^l Lorr
Ab ^m Hybarger	Benedick Eigenor
Tho ^s Bissett Jun ^r	Geo. Adam Weigle
Joseph Reynold	Hen ^y Eigenor
Werner Hedrick	Oswald Dubes
Ludwick Kretsinger	Philip Suder
Ludwick Michael	Philip Deal
John Kephart	Peter Hill
John Eigenor	Jacob Hosler
Jacob Walter	Jn ^o Mauhgeman
Jacob Piper	Leonard Spang
Jn ^o George Painter	Adam Myer
Tho ^s Fowler	Nicholas Saums
Moses Hobbins	John Bark
John Groves	Matthias Kovnee
Philip Smith	Valentine Ritter
George Deal	Ludwick Heding
Fred ^k Fox	Nicholas Weirick
David Grove	Geo. Boahrer
George Smith	John Deanor
Deater Wise	Jacob Brunner
And ^{ws} Heims	Adam Money
Peter Myers	Jacob Long
Nicholas Walter	Jacob Kephart
Peter Shelley	W ^m Hank
Joseph Reynolds	Geo. Lingenfelter
Alex ^r Rodgers	John Mittlecalf
Conrad Hybarger	Chris ⁿ Orindorf
John Norris	Chris ⁿ Weirich

Received of the Committee of Observation of the upper district of Frederick County, seven Guns (to wit) N^o 1, N^o 2, N^o 3, N^o 4, N^o 5, N^o 6, N^o 7 and do hereby oblige Ourselves to return said Guns when call'd for by the Committee, in as good order as they now are.

By us
June 5th 1776

Mahal Fockler
W^m Heyser

The Committee adjourns to the first Tuesday in July next, at Maj^r Shryocks.

The Committee call'd Met at Elisabeth Town on Tuesday the 18th June 1776. Members present.

Col ⁿ John Stull in the Chair	Capt ^t Mich ^l Fockler
Maj ^r Henry Shryock	M ^r W ^m Beard
Maj ^r Charles Sweringer	M ^r George Swingle
Col ⁿ And ^w Rentch	M ^r John Rentch
Capt ⁿ John Cellar	James Clark Clk
Capt ⁿ W ^m Heyser	M ^r Christian Lentz appear'd

On Motion resolved that every person or persons residing in the upper District in Fred^k County that have already purchased any Salt or otherwise intrusted therewith or may at any time from the Date hereof purchase any Salt, for Publick Sale, shall not dispose of the same at any Rate higher, than four Shillings and six pence common money per bushel above the purchase or prime Cost thereof and that he she or they shall produce a Certificate of the Prime Cost thereof, on Oath (if required) to this Committee.

On Motion resolved that Maj^{rs} Henry Shryock, Charles Sweringen and Captⁿ W^m Heyser be and are appointed immediately to go to the several Persons residing in the District afores^d that may be suspected to have purchased Salt, or otherwise intrusted therewith, for publick Sale and take a Just and true List of the quantity of Salt by them possess'd, and make Return thereof to this Committee, next Session, and also to inform them of the Rates of Salt by this Committee limited, and that if they refuse making Sale thereof agreeable to said Rates, that the above-mentioned persons are Appointed to take the same and dispose thereof agreeable to the above Resolve.

Ordered that the Clerk do immediately publish the preceeding Resolves, by issuing Advertisements.

The Committee adjourns to the first Tuesday in July next at Maj^r Shryock's the time & place appointed the preceeding Session.

The Committee call'd, met at Elisabeth Town on Tuesday the 25th of June 1776. Members present.

Captⁿ Samuel Hughes in the Chair

Colⁿ Andrew Rentch

Capⁿ Mich^l Fockler

Maj^r Henry Shryock

M^r Chrisⁿ Lentz

Capt. Conrad Hogmire

M^r John Rentch

Cap^t John Cellar

Jam^s Clark Olk

Captⁿ W^m Heyser

On Motion resolved that the Proceedings of the last Convention be taken into Consideration, which was accordingly done.

Resolved unanimously that the said Proceedings as far as Relates to the Resolve of the Hon^{ble} Continental Congress of the 15th of May last, and to Gov^r Eden, is unsatisfactory.

Resolved that the same be laid before the good People of this District for their Consideration when they meet in Battalion on Friday and Saturday next.

Ordered that M^r Hogmire, M^r Shyrock, M^r Fockler & M^r Hughes prepare a set of Resolves for the Consideration of the good People of this District on Friday next, but previous thereto, to be examined by this Committee at their next Meeting, on Friday Morning next at 7 O'Clock.

Complaint was made against Fred^k Rorer that he has violated the Resolves of this Committee, respecting the Sale of Salt, on hearing the Matter, it is ordered that the said Rorer return the sum of 1s. 7^d Bushel to the different Purchasers of 19½ Bushels which he has already sold out of the Quantity of 30 Bushels purchased from Daniel Bander, provided the same be call'd for, and that he sell the remaining Quantity of the said 30 Bushels at 17s. per Bushel.

The Committee adjourns to friday Morning next at 7 O'Clock at M^r Ignatius Sims.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CARROLL PAPERS.

(Continued from Vol. XII, p. 187.)

[William Deards to Charles Carroll Sr.]

Friday Afternoon 29 Sept^r [121]

Sir

Mr Carroll (your son) having rec^d some letters from Mr L. D—l—y which in part he has communicated to me & tho I acknowledge the honour he does me, it is a most embarrassing circumstance to me—Mr Carroll thinks & I believe any one of common spirit would think so too, that they are not to be put up with—& has determined to give L: D: the opportunity of meeting him to morrow morning—which Event I am also privy too—and he has desired me to go with him—Refuse him, I cannot—But you may depend on it, I will do every thing I can to prevent Bloodshed & will this night take my measures—The Laws of honour will condemn this step in me—but where a Father & a wife are concerned I hope the Laws of humanity will acquit me—You will pardon me Sir, for the Hint, but I cannot help wishing your presence here as soon as your own judgment will Direct you & am Sir with great Respect

in Haste Your Hum^e Serv^t

Will Deards

P. S. It is with great Caution I write this & am now going to seek a messenger—

[William Deards to Charles Carroll Sr.]

Friday night 9 o'Clock

Sir

You will see by the inclosed how much I then thought it necessary you should be acquainted wth what was essential to the Happiness of yourself & family—

A Letter that M^r Carroll has since rec^d from M^r L. D—l—y which he has communicated to me, convinces me that we shall get over the morning without danger which I did not think when I sent you the inclosed.

The messenger will tell you how it happened that you did not receive my first Letter as I intended—all I can say Sir I mean to do right, but am unfortunate in the means—I am Sir most faithfully

Y^r obliged & Hum^l Serv^t
Will Deards

[Lloyd Dulany to Charles Carroll of Carrollton]

Annapolis Sept. 29, 1769

Sir

Yours of the 28th & 29 Instant was put into my hand by M^r Deards five minutes after one at the Coffee house, I must repeat to you, that your ridiculous Affection of contemning me is really too exquisitely farcical to merit a stricture, when you cannot possibly be ignorant of your circumstances, independantly of the intelligence which I have given you—though I have some more secrets yet to whisper to you—which you shall hear at a convenient season, But as for that monster of Vice & profligacy, your father, I will still Echo the universal Voice of his Country, That he is the deep stain of the times, & that the Laws have long scandalously slept, in not Dragging him forth, as a sacrifice to public justice, & that even you may not suspect that these are the emanations & rancour & prejudice, I shall shortly publish to the World, an authenticated copy of a Record of one of his precious Deeds; You may *affect* to think that a hint of perjury is rather an extreme procedure, but wait only for a little time. You inform me that you shall ride out to morrow as usual & (stealing the words of a late celebrated scoundrel, whom you well remember to have seen exposed to public scorn by a friend of mine) & that you have a Brace of Pistoles ready for me, If I come in your way—thence pro-

ceeding to Desire me to *take notice* that you are not *afraid* concluding the whole with a sermon to God & man, now sir I will frankly confess to you, that I do discern violent struggles in your Breast but they are betwixt your unparralled & dastardly fears & your highly attenuated Venom. Tell me prithee, whither shall I fly to Kiss your hands in a *private place*, either alone or attended by a friend, The choice of Weapons shall be yours at all adventures, I wave all advantages & every Punctilio, Tell me, do you wait for my making such palpable overtures as will render me the aggressor—and that you will take no legal steps—but will be punctual to an appointed meeting in a private place. Why you silly little Puppy, how can you be such a fool as to insinuate that a certain person is afraid &—afraid of whom? I will not tell his son out of regard to your Bones. I had a months mind to have read your curious Epistle, (Bloody minded I had like to have said) to a few at the Coffee house; You little dirty Rascal—would you propose even what you do—was it not impossible from the excessive Folly of it, that any measure could be taken on your Plan, If I do intend to chastise you, I shall certainly make choice of my own Time & manner—provided I cannot compel you to a proper issue, How far you may be justified to God & man, as you gravely & sagely remark I cannot say, but if mortals may presume to form any Idea of the divine rule of judging the Ears of both you & your father ought to have [been] nailed upon a Pillory when you attempted to depreciate the sacred Character of a Vertuous, wise & good man—The cause of whose memory shall shortly be that of the Public, As for your Hint of my acting for another it is a Lie, spick & span from your jesuitical forge—

LI— D—

N: B: I am now writing to your father an Acc^t of your interception of his Letter, & do you be sensible of my Condescension in putting myself upon a level with you either come to the Point, or pester me no more, with your foolish impertinence

Copy of my letter to Lloyd Dulany dated friday 29th Sept

S^r

Your language & your character are alike contemptible; I heartily despise both: your bravadoes do not intimidate me in the least. I look upon you as a bravo egged on by another too dastardly to appear in defence of his own character. I shall ride out as usual to my quarter near town as business or pleasure may lead me. Tomorrow morning, if weather permits, I shall ride out at 6 o'clock, & I shall then be prepared to give you a proper reception if you come in my way, as I shall be provided with pistols. M^r Deards will accompany me; his evidence may be necessary on a future occasion—

C: C of C—

Substance of a Postscript to the above—

mentions that the above wrote the preceeding day, that is on thursday last: But dated on friday—that on the receipt of his letter of thursday evening, I had thought proper to add, that I should ride out at the time, on the day & to the place above mentioned with pistols as the only arms w^h could put us on an equal footing: But considering the unprovoked attack of my character, I could not be considered, as the aggressor; and that I hoped I should be justified before God & man I will leave you to judge from the above letters of our conduct I would not send a direct chalenge, because, I did not know what a Jury might Judge of that matter—for as our common people have not very nice notions of honour, they might think the challenger, however great the Provocation, the aggressor—had Lloyd a stomach to fighting, he might have met me on the road, once could have retired to a proper place without a formal challenge in writing given by either—I do not send you Lloyd's original letters for fear they may be lossed on the road—I shall take no further notice of Lloyd: but shall go prepared to blow out his brains, if he should offer any insult to my per-

son: as to his language & abuse, that I hope will be chastised in its proper place—but of this more when we meet—I am

Y^r affectionate Son

Ch: Carroll of Carrollton

P. S. send down the beef the 18th instead of the 21 of October

[William Deards to Charles Carroll Sr.]

Saturday night 30 Sept. 1769

Sir

I think we may safely say that everything is as it should be. of which I presume M^r Carroll has fully informed you—The Boy Sam bro^t your Letter about noon to Day, & I was honoured with yours at ab^t 7 this Evening by Prew—Sam is particularly ordered to get off 2 Hours before Day with what you ordered Viz—12lb of shot—tho' not all of the exact sort, having no more than what I have sent, but have supply'd its place with 8lb of the next in Size—1 p^{re} Double Channell pumps & your Stretchers—Billy was out in his Assertion—the shoes that was in the Closet & had been on the Stretchers some months were a Pair of your thinshoes—I thought this necessary to tell you, as the shoes I send are a Pair of the last imported—I have sent M^r Darnalls Pistol—Please to remember tis charged—I have sent a Pair of large scissors for M^{rs} Darnall—I shall not be unmindful of your order about the Pistols—but doubt the Possibility of getting such as are called Pocket Pistols—having so lately had dealings in this Article I can guess a little ab^t them—Macubbin has 2 or 3 Pair of riding Pistols under a foot long to sell—I shall be Careful to pay M^r W^m Stewart the money if he survives this nights adventure, the last news I heard of this Gentleman ab^t an hour ago was that between South River Ferry & this City, he was seen at full length extended in the Centre of the Highway & near being run over by 2 Ladies in a Chaize—We hav reason to suppose that his stomach was neither overcharged with Bonny Clabber nor Scotch Cale, but rather with some of M^r Dick's Claret to which he had paid very great respect

If I have merited your Approbation in the manner I acted in an affair of some Delicacy I shall think myself happy & am Sir most respectfully your faithful & obliged Serv^t

Will Deards

Saturday 1½ hour after 12—

Dr Papa

Sam is just now arrived: I observe what you say about the letters inclosed in yours—I gave D D's letter but a cursory reading and yet discovered it to be a most silly impudent & trifling letter—he is engaged too deep to retreat with honor—He thought to have slipped his neck out of the collar by engaging his brother Lloyd in the quarrel; but he has to deal with men not to be caught by such paltry artifices. As to that abusive scoundrel Lloyd, I would not have you take the least notice of his letter any otherwise than by a suit at law for scandal & defamation. Upon my return from riding out this morning I found Mr Deards had dispatched a messenger to you on the subject of what I really thought must have inevitably happened before this—the inclosed copy of Lloyd's last letter to me, & of mine to him will sufficiently disclose the issue—I do not now believe he has true spirit—I carried Deards out with me to prevent any unfair advantage, w^h from his strength he might have taken of me, & I was more over desirous in case I had killed him to have an unexceptionable witness to the manner in which he fell—

Molly is but indifferent: she is now acquainted with Lloyds & my difference: her anxiety at the issue, & apprehensions of some future meeting have greatly discomposed her spirits—I am not very well myself, for the uneasiness I have felt on your's & her account for some days, least in case of an accident to me, has hurt my rest.

Molly desires a beef may be sent down the 21 of next month. All our flower is out; I was obliged to purchase a barrel of the barrister—I can not possibly tell when Buckley will finish the cart wheels: there is no dependance to be placed

on his word—Pray send down the wagon with flower the week before the races—If the wheels are finished before that time, I will send up the little cart and you may send down the flower in it—there was no flower sent by the wagon last time, altho Molly says she wrote for flower I suppose the want of water prevented its being ground—

Sunday evening $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after 6—

D^r Papa

Doc^t Stewart has just sent me word that he intends to call upon you on his way to Frederick w^h affords me an opportunity of sending the inclosed letters—M^r Harding left us last friday. I forgot to forward his letter by Sam—

I wish you would come down a little sooner than you proposed—instead of coming the 17th as you first intended, I should be glad to see you here the 10th instant. Molly is better; we both join in our love to you & M^{rs} Darnall I am

D^r P Y^r affectionate Son
C: C of Carrollton

1st Octbr 1769—

P. S. I have heard no more from M^r Lloyd—I think the scurrilous rascal should be exposed to public shame by a suit at law—I can not conceive what deed of yours he alludes to, when he hints at perjury—it is some thing he has taken up upon trust from that oracle of truth his Brother Daniel—Pray does not Ned Lully remember under what circumstances old Dulany came into this Province? I would procure Lully's affidavit to prove the fact beyond contradiction—their silly pride is mortified at this humiliating circumstance: they would, & yet with all their assurance they cannot deny their Father was an indented serv^t

A ship from Stewart & Campbell with convicts is just arrived in 6 weeks from London—I have heard no news, except that she sailed from the Downs in comp^y with Jordan, who may be hourly expected.

1769 Sep^t 29 & Octo^r 2^d2^d October 1769

Dr Papa/

Hearing you say you wanted a gardiner, I have purchased the bearer Alexander Brodie; who says he has served a regular apprenticeship to the business: he is to serve two years & $\frac{1}{2}$ from this day. I gave eleven pounds sterling for him: he is 22 years old & appears healthy & vigorous, and from his being a scot; I believe he will behave himself in an orderly manner.

I really want to see you to advise & consult what can be done ag^t Lloyd. If such outrageous abuse should go unpunished, if the grossest insinuations are permitted to be thrown out ag^t a gentleman's character by such scoundrels with impunity, there is an end of civil society. Every sturdy insolent fellow confiding in his strength might insult a worthy honest man who might be weaker—But the weaker may challenge to fight with pistols: to vindicate his honor—but how unequal & hard is the injured man's fate, to be under a necessity of exposing his life to eminent danger, or submitting to the shame of being deemed a coward if he does not shew a proper spirit—Besides the injured person may engage under great disadvantages—in the late instance had I been killed what dear connections should I have left behind me! & who would have grieved at Lloyd's death? I do not believe a single tear would have been shed on the occasion. I hope Brodie will please, if he does not understand the business well, he may work under Joseph—Molly desires her love to you— I am

Y^r affectionate Son C: C of C—Monday October 30th 1769. [122]

Dr Papa/

. . . The fences on your Plantation near town are strangely out of repair unless I can buy fence logs, or procure them from Magaty at a cheaper rate, it will be absolutely necessary to send down a couple of stout hands to assist in mauling fence logs—

The getting fence logs from Gadsby's range is very precarious & I must not depend entirely on a supply from that quarter.

Be pleased to return me the copy of Tho^a Johnson's opinion—will it not be necessary to prove the account of rents due from the executor of John Pearce before we can sue for them? I apprehend the account must be proved.

Pray desire Mr^s Darnall to have a search made in the different chests of drawers for a coat or waistcoat of mine—One of my best Cloth coats is missing—it is of a light brown colour—If not at Elk-ridge, I fear it is stolen or lost.

In looking over the blotter I found your agree^t with Rumsey to sell Deerhill for £50 Pen^a currency—

. . . The last flower we had from Elkridge is excessively badly ground—this is not the fault of the wheat; for the flower before, *wh* was from this year's wheat, was very good—the badness of the present, is entirely owing to the miller's negligence in not cleaning the stones after grinding rye: the taste of which is very perceptible in the bread—I wish you would order him a good whipping—there is nothing I detest more than bad bread: it is a shame to spoil good wheat by mere negligence. . . .

1st November

You have along with this Joshua Beall's letter & Plots of our land on the Western branch—By the location of those lands from Conner's & Robinson's Cases, the former of *wh* calls for the beginning tree of Concord at the end of the second course, & the latter for a tree in the given line of Concord, I am induced to think, the beginning tree of Concord stands or ought to stand at C—Frazier & Nichols were probably misinformed, and ignorantly proved the beginning tree at a place where it never stood—should you be of this opinion on reconsidering the above circumstances, it will be needless to enter into arbitrations bonds with Josia Beall: I never would, & I am sure you would not chuse to dispute a clear point or contend for what of right does not belong to you. Josua Beall advises a commission to be taken out to fix the beginning of Rover's

content—You observe that if the beginning tree of Concord should be fixed at C. a great part of the resurvey thereof, or properly of Darnall's good will, will lay foul of Offet's land, & a considerable quantity of vacant land be left out. Will it not be proper to obtain a warrant to take up that vacant land? If the bounds of the Hog pen cannot be found. I presume that tract may be affected by the warrant of resurvey & included as vacant land in our resurvey—I think you told me there was some land warrant due to you—How can I know, or to whom must I apply to know, how much warrant is due to you—Pray consider the plots well, & advise what had best be done—

Nov^r 5th

I have both yours of the first and second instant before me—I observe the contents. I have wrote to M^r O'Neill for 2000 bushels of corn—I have spoke to M^r Rah: Neale to enquire & let me know on what terms I can purchase 4000 in St Mary's—I have desired M^r Tilghman, who set off to day for St Mary's to demand their answers.

. . . I believe my new overseer will do well—the negroes at the quarter were at first very refractory: two of them have been well whipped, & Will shall have a severe whipping tomorrow—they are now quite quelled—our Island wheat is landed at Balt. Town I have M^r Brown's receipt for 550 bushels—the negroe's shoes last sent are very badly made—the overseer's expression was this, it is only leather spoiled: they are so badly sewed.

If you remove Henny from the Island, a good house wench must be sent there in her stead—I really wish, we never had sent for a priest: they are troublesome animals in a family—& occasion many chops & changes—I suppose, Sears is too fond of Henny: the crime of adultery is certainly great, the removal of Henry will not prevent it. *Deorum injurie dis cure.*¹—We do want Henny in our family.

I have read your letter to D D— I approve of it in general: some few alterations I would recommend. I think you are too

¹ *Deorum injurias dis curae* (scripsit) Tiberius.

prolix on the affair of the R. C. Assembly. to that part of his letter I would give the following answer without descending to particulars.—were the proceedings of the Assembly ag^t the Rom: Cath: just or not? if just, I acknowledge myself blameable in censuring so boldly those proceedings: if unjust they merited the censure: are not the proceedings of a much more august Senate frequently arraigned by individuals with greater vehemence & more notoriety? individuals have a right under an English gover^t to censure the conduct of their rulers & representatives: individuals oppressed & injured have still a better & stronger right to complain of the injury & oppression. . . .

I do not return yours to D D by this opportunity; it shall be returned by M^{rs} Ireland. You have herewith the Newspapers.

I am

Y^r affectionate Son

C. Carroll of Carrollton

P. S. You have inclosed a copy of the Pope's letter to the King of France w^h I received by the last post.

1769 Nov^r 13th [123]

Dr Charley/

I have really had a laborious task to Answer D: D:^s letter, not so much by the Bulk of my Answer which I could not well Contract & Answer fully at the same time, as by this art, w^h on a Close attention to His Letter, you will see to be great, & w^h obliged me frequently to Have Recourse to all the letters which past between us, w^h was very troublesome & took up much time—you will see particularly in Page 19 of my Answer at the mark C C th^t I had shortly Answer'd what He said about His desire to sit in the Cause between me & my Nephew, But in reading His letter a second time Page 18 at the end of it, & Page 19 at the Top I observe such shuffling perplexity & art th^t I thought it necessary to Expose it by 3 Pages which are to Come in at the letters C C in page 19 of my letter. I Have as you desired set forth the Distinction between an Illegall & Immorall Act & I hope to y^r Satisfaction—I Have

added y^r thought to what I said about the Assembly, But I Could not Curtail what I said on th^t subject as there are stings in it w^h He Cannot but take to Himself & w^h are Connected with other Parts of my letter to Him. I Cannot take the trouble to Copy it, therefore Pray desire M^r Deards to do me that favour—I send a letter to D D acquainting Him I should do so, let Both the letters bare the same date & do not forget this. When M^r Deards Has made out a Copy to be sent to D: D: desire Him to make a fair one for me. I submit my letter to D D, to y^r Correction in Point of Stile and thought, But take Care not to Alter facts. When my long letter is Copied send it wth the short one to D: D: . . .

. . . Take an opportunity to let Do^r Steuart know th^t I wanted an Answer to myne only in Case of Mortality, th^t by my letter to D D He may see I did not doubt He would vouch what He said, & th^t I did not intend to shew the letter. A Beef shall be sent downe as Molly desires—If Gent^l think you ought Deliver up the Cheese or any thing Else do it, But let them know th^t the Cheese was sent by a long standing order as you will see by looking Back into the Letter Book. Molly is more Particular to Rachell about y^r disorder than you are, she says y^r tooth is out & th^t you still Have a feavour, But Her letter is not dated, M^{rs} Ireland tells me you was much better w^h I hope is true. You feel nothing D^r Charley, But what makes me feel very sensibly for you, therefore be allways Particular God grant you Health. My love & Blessing to you both

I am D^r Charley

Y^r Mo: Aff^t Father

Cha: Carroll

20th Nov^r 1769

[William Graves to Charles Carroll]

Inner Temple 14 Jan. 1770. [124]

Sir

My absence from London & a dangerous illness wherein I was given over by my physician, must excuse my being so late

in acknowledging the receipt of the letter with which you honoured me in the spring of the last year. Your civility was indeed a surprize, as I have allways been hitherto, & am likely to remain, utterly unknown both to yourself & to the country which you inhabit, & am moreover from my present situation not quite at liberty to enter upon a particular correspondence relative to the main purport of your letter. A true state of facts is what we most want. The several charters are in every bodys possession, & few are ignorant of the course of government which has hitherto prevailed in the colonies. With respect to the rights resulting from these charters, & from that usage of government, they are a matter of dispute & argument, & liable to various reasonings. In this controversy, each party lays down principles which the other denies. In reality, upon the ground you go, the British parliament have no power or controll in or over America, & every man who leaves this country to settle there is a subject lost to Great Britain as much as if he trnasplanted himself to Hanover. He acknowledges the same king, but not the same government. He disclaims the being amenable to our laws, or legislature; notwithstanding several of the charters expressly reserve the power of parliament & are specially worded with a view to its controll. Indeed, by your way of writing upon the subject of government, George the 3^d is what James the 2^d only attempted to be, our monarch & not merely the executive hand of the state. He is by you considered as having the whole sovereignty in himself, like Cromwell with an army of 40,000 men, & the parliament obliged to follow his directions & only at liberty to deliberate upon the means of carrying his will into effect. I ask your pardon for being so idle as to utter a syllable upon those endless topics of dispute & declamation, the rights of a mother country & the powers of an English king; I will never be guilty of the like error again, I give you my word & honor.

Permit me however to say that we are not unacquainted with any of the positions you are pleased to make relative to luxury, places, taxes, trade, manufactures & military force. We know too that the reason why you do not manufacture is

because it is not worth your while. The price of labor is so high in America that the inhabitants find it cheaper to buy European wares than to make them. What they can they will smuggle from the Dutch or French, Spaniards or Danes during the present animosities, altho they pay a little dearer for some particulars than what they might procure them for from us; & what they cannot obtain through those channels, they will take care to leave out of the articles associated against. But in the present condition of the country, the planters would be ruined by manufacturing. Whenever the people become numerous, & hands are not needed for agriculture, they will naturally turn to manufactures because labor will be cheap. It is not affection to any another country that induces a planter to purchase her commodities; it is either force or interest; & wise governments will endeavor to bring about their end by the latter motive as much as possible. A penny difference in a shilling would carry any trader from his brother to a foreigner or to the devil, were he secure from violence & had no counter-interest to restrain him. Profit & Loss are the two objects that a merchant looks at & by which he directs himself intirely. Let laws be made, unless they can be enforced, he will in spite of them deal with an enemy, a foreigner or a smuggler, if he can buy cheaper of them than of the open trader his countryman friend or relative. The ties of blood, religion or Patriotism will not avail against self-interest. A single person may be swayed by such motives, but not the bulk of mankind; no nor one out of an hundred, let the ablest orator or the most powerful preacher say what he will. Passion & resentment will not hold out against interest, indeed if a man can get the same commodity equally cheap in two places, he will then indulge humor, caprice, affection, in preferring one to the other. And yet I admit all your general maxims about trade & the danger of driving it into other channels, insomuch as it requires time & management to create & establish any branch of commerce or to bring it back when once diverted.

With respect to ourselves; we have become wealthy by trade,

& wealth will every where beget vice & Luxury. We have likewise had many wars & they occasion taxes, & these again by raising the prices of the commodities & necessaries of life lay the artisan under a necessity of inhancing the price of his labor & perhaps enable the foreigner to undersell us &c &c &c. The same will be the fate of America centuries hence, when tax-gathers & placemen will arise, & their offices be the objects & subjects of party-contests & party-writings as at present among us. Nevertheless Great Britain never enjoyed so much liberty as now which the daily virulent licentious & abandoned declamations of newswriters & pamphleteers against the king & ministry demonstrate beyond the possibility of contradiction. I do not by this however mean to approve of our policy which in many national concerns as well foreign & colonial & domestic, has been, in my humble opinion illadvised & illconducted. But I do not take for granted what every popular writer thinks fit for his own purposes to assert, or on the otherside suppose that all who differ from me about public matters are either fools or scoundrels. Truth frequently is found in the middle between two contending parties. And the only rule which I lay down to myself is to give implicit credit to no man in his own cause. Hardy assertion & violent declamation make very little impression upon me, for they seldom are accompanied with proof or argument. The mob or popular cry is very rarely founded. And general maxims conclude but little as to particular cases.

I am very happy in finding you so thoroughly approve your sons choice. He deserves to be happy & stands a great chance to be so by having the evenest & best temper I ever met with which is not only a principal ingredient towards human felicity but a main contributor to long life & good health. And yet his frame was so delicate that I used frequently to fear his falling into a consumption. It is therefore with singular pleasure I hear of his becoming stronger & stouter. Your saying "they cannot want, if they are tolerable economists" will perhaps procure me pardon for remarking on this point that

the only matter I used to caution your son against was too much economy. In truth the only quarter in which I wished to new mould his mind was the prudential part. The love of money comes upon all men as they advance in years, & nature seems to have been so framed for the purpose of making us provide for those we bring into this world. It is therefore in a degree right for a father to be careful & saving, but not for the batchelor or childless, & less in a new country than an old one, because the mere course of things will render his possessions more valuable as every acre of land with you in twenty years will at least double its value I do not mean that a man should consume every shilling of his present income in his table, clothes & equipage. He may very well employ a part in planting, inclosing & building, in the encouragement of new arts & manufactures & in trying experiments which are too expensive for the ordinary man. Such expenses would make ample returns, in the long run. Why is not the affair of making wine tried to the utmost, by drawing able & skilful vigneron from France? The American would be sure of the English custom in that great article. Our climate will not do for it & we can have no clashing interest to struggle with. But to return to the point of money, I should wish your son to spend the whole of his present income among his tenants manufacturers & neighbors by doing principally what none but a man of affluence can do. The advantage will finally redound to himself. His endeavor need not be to lay by money, but to render whatever land he hath of more value, which cannot be effected without the improvement & aggrandizement of his country. His own attention to works that tend to such improvement will busy both his mind & body, & the greater inducements he has to be without doors the better health & spirits he will enjoy. The more delicate a mans frame is the more studious he should be to find out amusements which require bodily exercise in a moderate degree. It requires a strong habit of body to lead a sedentary life without disorder. But the motion of a horse will keep almost any man alive that is not totally worn out; &

where ones possessions are large the very works that are going forward in different parts of the estate, the supervision of ones tenants & distant farms, & the common & necessary visiting & intercourse of friends will furnish occasions enough of being on horseback without using it merely as phsyic & a portion or task of exercise independent of any object or end to be attained. I know your son well enough to be sure that he will never spend your fortune; my only fear is that he will be too solicitous about the increase of it. He is very well turned for accounts & I dont know aught that is of more use & satisfaction; he has a good understanding & an inclination to study; all of which will ever prevent the hours of a rainy day from hanging heavy upon his hands. In short, you have great reason to be content, nay to be happy & delighted with him. But I must close with repeting that he ought to guard against a timid & penurious economy by being large in his views, expenses & conduct, & by all means to beware of encouraging a desire of money for the sake of laying out so much more at interest & not for the purposes of pushing on any vein of trade or new project of bettering or ornamenting his estate, improving roads, erecting farmhouses or of beautifying his own habitation in building, walks, gardens, plantations pleasure grounds &c &c. Having thus got to the end of my paper I must finish with praying you will excuse the wordiness desultoriness of a man who never transcribes but is Sir without form or ceremony very much

Your obed^t humble Serv^t

W. Graves

P. S.

I cannot fold up without observing that America begins in 1754 (by the printed paper of Dr Franklyn addressed to Gov^r Shirley) with professing a subjection & submission to all parliamentary duties upon goods to be imported or exported, talks of them as secondary & external taxes which a colony or derivative country must allow, for the good of the whole, & objects to nothing but internal taxation for the sake of raising a revenue. Finding no ill consequences or coercion in maintaining

this doctrine, She then proceeds in 1764 to deny the power of parliament to lay either internal or external tax or duty, disavows any obedience to parliament & claims to hold of the King alone independent of any controll from the British legislature. She expressly disclames the force of English Acts in laying additional duties upon their own commodities when imported into America; & by a parity of reason she may & must (after a while) refuse to pay all the old standing duties as being imposed by an undue authority, however long the same may have been acquiesced under. She likewise must contend that with the assent of the king she can make war or peace & treaties offensive or defensive without the participation of or even against Great Britain, which she calls however out of civility the mother country. In a word she is totally exempt from British jurisdiction civil or criminal & not coercible in any respect by our legislature, but happens to have the same king; altho she must deny that this arises from the British act of settlement upon the present family, & there is no other law for it: . . . However, so it is, & America is no part of the British dominions, any more than Hanover. She may & will refuse by & bye "to take any thing from us which by *any means* may be had cheaper from any other quarter" as you now very fully speak out. And, being no subject, she will like the Dutch trade with us upon an equal footing, that is, where her interest renders it expedient & not otherwise. She is an Ally only & cannot be guilty of rebellion by opposing the laws we submit to & are governed by. They are our laws, not hers. She never assented to them & may therefore oppose with arms those who would enforce them against her as authors of violence. Nay her alliance with us being grounded on no express compact, nor her submission to the present regal family established by any Act of Assembly (which is no longer to be considered as a subordinate but as the supreme legislature) Nothing but tacit acquiescence can be pleaded for either, & on a fit occasion both may therefore be fairly controverted & denied. "She is (indeed sensible it is not yet time for her to have recourse to the ultima ratio."

April 10th 1770 [125]

Dr Charley,

I have y^r two letters from Aprill the 2^d to the 9th inclusive. It is Right to Charge Mr Johnson with the Ball^e you mention due from Tho^s Jennings If you have His Consent to do so. Johnson has not informed me the quantity of Land He has added, I told him if He Could obtain D: Dulany's Consent, He should Have it upon the same Rent in proportion as Jennings payed, with a lease for the whole for the Remainder of the Term, He has neglected this matter & He may Chance to Repent it, shew him what I write & it may prompt him to be Carefull. Should D: D: refuse to Grant it to him, upon the Terms y^r other part was Leased to L. Jennings, I think He Cannot Refuse it to him at the Rate of £6 ster. a lot I mean the Measure of the Lots in Bloomsbery Square or at th^t Rate we now lease th^t Land. To prevent mistakes make a Mⁿ of this in y^r Blotter, & if Mr Johnson desires it give him a Copy of what I now write to you.

Inclosed you Have Joseph Elgart Acc^t If in y^r Books you Have an open Acc^t wth M^{rs} Margaret Cumming, Close it by the following Entry. By the sum p^r C^a settled with you by my Father.

I am not surprised at y^r Resolution to take 1000 Dollars out of the office, not only as you told me you intended to do so, But as I am sensible you will want it, unless Payments be made to you, But it seems strange you should let money to the Law^{rs} unless you have sufficient to Pay for the Corn when Called on: you know L: Lawson must be p^d in silver Dollars.

I shall Answer what you write about Ignas Digges in a separate letter.

The weather has been very Severe, no Appearance as yet of Spring & Consequently nothing Can be or is Hurt but my Cucumbers Raised under glasses in hot Beds, & they are destroyed.

Whether the Revenue Acts be, or be not Repealed you need not fear the want of Ships to Carry away all the tobo. made,

tob^o gives the Merchants to large a Credit & they in Generall stand so much in need of Credit th^t they must import tob^o to obtain it. Has not M^t West a good Stock of Assurance to offer His Service, if He will get His uncle Hall to Endorse His Bills I will sell to Him. He has been in our Parts, But has not favoured me wth His Company.

I had a letter from C: Brooke telling me I might depend on the Pork, I have wrote to know whether it be Come & when it is Expected.

Did the Dutch Butcher Fry deliver my letter to you & the Beefs Tongues w^h He promised me.

I send you y^r letter by w^h you will see you said you sent me £18: 5: 0.

Has Capⁿ Carroll, had His Health last winter & how did He look when He was with you?

Do not give y^r self the Trouble of sending me an Extract of y^r Cash Acc^t, it will answer no Purpose, Examine the Acc^{ts} you Have paid, & How the Claims arose I do not Recollect such large demands on us in so short a time, if upon a serious Consideration, you find any unnecessary Expence, Endeavour to avoid it hereafter.

Have you Heard from M^r Harding about the sugar I wrote for by M^r Francis? if not write again.

I Have shewn M^{rs} Darnall everything you wrote Relating to Hawkins & Her money.

I Return you Coll Youngs letter w^h Pray put up wth W: D^s Papers, I also send a letter Coll Young w^h forward after taking a Copy of it.

I will prove Jonas Greens Bond whenever a Magistrate falls in my way w^h is seldom.

It is so Cold & dry th^t nothing growes. Our wheat in Generall looks shockingly most of it speared out of the ground so is the Red Clover, a great deal of the last with Roots 5 & 6 long is speared out, frequent frosts & thaws & Rains have made the winter most unseasonable for small grain it is a Generall Complaint not only here but among the Back farmers.

I sowed some wheat & Oates in my Garden the 30th past in Beds well dunged & at the writing of this on the 12th of Aprill, I Cannot perceive a Blade of either. My Cattle look better than Could be Expected, most of my Hogs I suppose to be dead, for I see very few of them in my Rides. We are well & wish you & Molly to be so, my love & Blessing to you & Her. I am
Dr Charley

Y^r Mo: Aff^t Father

Cha: Carroll

P. S. Aprill 13th, is there any Confirmation th^t the ministry is Changed? What is Become of Carcaud? I suppose Yelding did not see Capⁿ Covall, or th^t He is not yet Returned.

Inclosed you have Otteys letter, Answer the Queries at the Bottom of it, to Enable me to transact the Business with him.

Have you seen Jos^a Beal? Has He discharged His Bond? are there any Warr^{ts} in the Surveyors hands Affecting the lands Contiguous to Concord & Outlet?

If it be not too inconvenient to M^r Tho^s Johnson I desier He would Remove one of His Houses which stands as I think in one of the Cross streets of Bloomesbery Square & I would have His Lot bind on th^t street.

Aprill 13th I mistook the Day of the month, what is in the above Postscript was wrote on the 12th. This is a fine warm day But we want a Sober warm Rain to make the grass grow & to help the wheat & to bring up the Oates &c.
